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Volunteer service and political participation of professional home economists

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VOLUNTEER SERVICE AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF
PROFESSIONAL HOME ECONOMISTS

Iowa State University

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Volunteer service and political participation
of professional home economists

by

Linda Erickson Enders

A Dissertation Submitted to the
Graduate Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the
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DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

Major: Home Economics Education

Approved:

Members of the Committee:

Signature was redacted for privacy.

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For the Graduate College

Iowa State University
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1982

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INTRODUCTION

The need for volunteers has increased as society has moved from an industrial to a post-industrial base. Among the changes that have occurred are greater demands for human services, and greater allocation of resources to meet human service needs. Increasingly, however, costs of these services cannot be met by the available funds. A feasible alternative is to utilize volunteers to provide some of these services. Support for this alternative has been endorsed at the federal level. Indeed, the Reagan Administration has stated that one of the ways in which citizens of the United States can increase their help to each other is through volunteer service.

Volunteer service has a further benefit to society. Through volunteer service citizens develop knowledge of group processes having common elements with political processes. Theoretically a more informed citizenry is better able to influence political decisions that will benefit the majority of citizens. Rainman and Lippitt (1971) contended that through volunteering, decision-making and problem-solving skills are developed. These skills can be applied by individuals attempting to influence political decisions of concern to individuals and families.

Given the importance of volunteer service and political

participation to society, encouragement of these activities is necessary. This can occur through involving the general population as well as through professional organizations. One organization that has given this a priority is the American Home Economics Association (AHEA).

A priority stated in Home Economics--New Directions II (Bivens, Fitch, Newkirk, Paolucci, Rigg, Satenig, and Vaughn, 1975) is the involvement of home economists in legislative decisions that impact on the family. Specifically, their involvement would include campaigning for candidates interested in family-oriented legislation, assuming the role of the family advocate, and using political processes to bring about regulations that benefit families. This involvement requires a volunteer time commitment and assumes that knowledge of political processes is present.

Partham, 1978-1979 president of the American Home Economics Association (AHEA), reported that some AHEA members are skilled in legislative processes. However, greater input is needed by a broader group of professionals to gain maximum influence in the formation of policy issues (Partham, 1979).

The need for competency in shaping family policy through political participation by home economists is further supported by Scott (1979) and Boss (1979). Both concluded that because home economists focus on the family and its relationship to other social systems, they have the expertise to

influence public policy related to the family. This expertise could be directed to volunteer service in the political arena.

Despite the acknowledged importance of these two areas there is limited research and information available on the volunteer service and political participation of professional home economists. The one study available on this topic is "Politically Active Home Economists: Their Socialization to Politics" (Ley, 1980). This study focused on the determination of a pattern of political participation and socialization for politically active home economists. The study emphasized the development of interest in politics based on past experiences of individuals. It did not address volunteer service, or place political participation in the framework of volunteer service.

Therefore, there were two major purposes of this study. The first purpose was to assess and describe the volunteer service of AHEA members. To achieve this objective, it was necessary to identify sociodemographic variables relevant to the study. These data were analyzed in two ways. The first was to provide an overall description of the volunteer service of AHEA members. In the second analysis, the relevant variables were subjected to a more rigorous analysis to determine which ones were most important in describing the observed volunteer service.

The second major purpose was to identify one component of volunteer service, political participation, and assess how active AHEA members were, as well as to identify important variables influencing their political participation.

The data used in this research were from the 1979 American Home Economics Association Membership Survey. Purposes of that study were to describe AHEA members' general and professional characteristics, as well as to identify the human resource potential of AHEA members.

Permission to use the data was obtained from the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee. The research project was partially funded by a grant from the American Home Economics Association Foundation.

Definitions used in this research were:

Volunteer service: An activity a person is free (not coerced) to pursue in order to achieve a goal for which he/she is not paid. These activities included social service, church or religious, school/education, and political participation.

Political participation: Those activities by private citizens that are aimed at influencing the selection of governmental personnel and/or the actions they take.

Explanation of Dissertation Format

The format for this dissertation has been approved by the Graduate Faculty at Iowa State University. In this format the research is presented in manuscript form suitable

for publication in professional journals.

The dissertation consists of an introduction and review of literature that outlines the research project. In addition, the body of the dissertation is composed of three sections, each section addressing a different aspect of the research. The first section describes professional, personal, and employment characteristics of AHEA members in relation to their volunteer service. This manuscript was written for the Journal of Home Economics. The second manuscript identifies those variables most important in describing the observed volunteer service. It was written for the Home Economics Research Journal. The third manuscript investigates political participation, one component of volunteer service, to identify variables important in describing political participation. This manuscript was written for the Journal of Vocational Education Research.

The authorship for sections I, II, and III was shared with Dr. Alyce M. Fanslow, major professor for the dissertation and chairperson of the AHEA Membership Survey Committee.

The final chapter is a summary of the total research and presents overall findings. Conclusions and recommendations for future research are also included in this chapter.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Volunteer service of professional home economists is an area that has received little attention in the literature. This study focuses on the volunteer service of members of a professional organization, the American Home Economics Association (AHEA). In addition, one component of volunteer service, political participation, is examined in developing a profile of the political participation of professional home economists.

The goals and objectives of AHEA center on promoting home economics as a positive force in society. This is accomplished through the provision of information and service to families, and through shaping and influencing public policy related to concerns of individuals and families. These activities are accomplished not only by paid professional home economists, but also by home economists who volunteer their time and expertise. Therefore, examining the volunteer service and political participation of AHEA members has important ramifications for the organization and its members. An organization's ability to document its members volunteer service facilitates societal recognition of achievements in the volunteer sector.

In establishing a framework for this study, the review

of literature focuses on the following areas: types of volunteers, functions of volunteer service, trends in volunteer service, and characteristics of volunteers and political participants.

Types of Volunteers

Frequently when individuals speak of volunteer service or voluntarism they usually have one subtype of volunteer service in mind. That one type of volunteer service is usually service-oriented voluntarism. Smith (1974) pointed out that while service-oriented volunteer service is important for the functions of society, there are certainly other types of volunteer service that are worth consideration. In devising a typology of volunteers, he focused on broad types of goals, both individual and social, and various types of psychic benefits and rewards for the volunteer. He defined five main categories of volunteers.

The first group is the service-oriented volunteers. These are individuals who attempt to help others directly through their involvement in churches, schools, drug programs, service groups and self-help groups.

The self-expressive volunteers usually emphasize fellowship, fun, and enjoyment. They generally do not volunteer because of possible altruistic motivations, but

rather are interested in pursuing leisure pursuits. Their involvement might be with social clubs, hobby and game clubs, and cultural organizations.

Another type of volunteer is the occupational/economic self-interest volunteer. This person is self-oriented but seeks to protect his occupational or economic interests. His involvement could be in civic associations, labor unions, or professional associations.

Fund-raising volunteers are involved in raising money for organizations. Fund-raising projects could be for either specific organizations such as the American Cancer Society or for general organizations such as United Way.

The last major group is the public issue/advocacy volunteers. Their concern is with problems centering on social, economic, and political sectors of society. Specifically, they are concerned with how issues in these areas affect groups of people. Their volunteer service might be in public information, political campaigning, public issues, or rights advocacy.

Functions of Volunteer Service

Volunteer service has important functions in a democratic society. Much of the classic research related to volunteer service was completed in the period from 1935-1965. These studies indicated that functions of volunteer

service included:

- development of group process skills,
- development of political process skills, and
- promotion of human fellowship.

Birnbaum (1960) contended that skills and techniques related to group processes could be acquired through volunteer service. The development of group process skills could be utilized in any group situation. In fact, training programs in recent years have emphasized leadership skills and knowledge of group behavior in order to provide a common ground for communication between groups.

Rainman and Lippitt (1971), in their assessment of volunteer service in today's society, stated that, "one of the needs of citizens in a democratic society is to be able to help voluntarily in the problem-solving processes of society" (p. 35). They contended that policy-making and action-taking assumed a commitment of time and energy to volunteer service. Through the development of political process skills individuals become aware of how local, state, and federal decisions affect the business/agency to which they donate time. As a result of this expanded awareness, individuals can learn to use the political system to achieve goals. Hausknecht (1962) pointed out that the awareness of social and political mechanisms, as well as the

ability to manipulate them were necessary to the development of effective leaders.

Hausknecht suggested an additional function of volunteer service. He emphasized that through volunteer service individuals are brought into contact with one another. Through this interaction human fellowship is promoted. There are possible ramifications for individuals who expand their social world through interaction with others. First, greater exposure to ideas and social situations could enhance quality of life. Individuals could broaden their social life through volunteer service. Second, varied experiences may reduce the ambiguity and low tolerance to new ideas common in modern society. This is important as the change process requires the acceptance of new ideas.

Trends in Volunteer Service

As society has changed, so have the practices regarding the use of volunteers. There are several trends in volunteer service pointing to greater utilization of volunteers (Rainman and Lippitt, 1971). These trends are:

- provide greater assistance to professionals,
- utilize older volunteers,
- utilize volunteers on advisory boards,
- need for more volunteer help,

changes in motivations for volunteering,
develop volunteer action groups,
train volunteers through formal programs, and
use volunteer service as a stepping stone to paid
employment.

Professionals are recognizing the need to use paraprofessionals and volunteers in providing services in various settings. The team approach to providing services emphasizes determining the resources of team members and then assigning them the responsibilities for which they are best suited. The professional's changing attitude regarding the competency of volunteers in performing certain tasks has made the volunteer an integral part of the service team (Bell, 1973).

Increased efforts are being made to recruit volunteers from all sections of the population. This would include tapping the resources of retired individuals who have developed skills that can be utilized in volunteer service. For example, in many cities the retired are being recruited to give their volunteer time to tutorial projects, urban action commissions, fair housing committees and other causes that would benefit from their expertise.

Another trend involves the use of volunteers on advisory committees. In fact, some legislation has been passed requiring that public social welfare departments must

have volunteers on their advisory boards. Frequently, the volunteers are clients of the welfare department. It is believed that such volunteers are closer to the needs and problems of the group they represent and can provide useful input into decisions made by the board.

Limited funding has hurt the provision of services by many local and federal agencies, so that the sources of funding have not kept up with the demand for services. Manser and Cass (1976) pointed out that this situation has resulted in greater reliance on volunteers to provide services previously provided by paid staff. At the federal level the increased use of volunteers, in order to cut costs but still provide services to various groups, has been publicly supported and promoted.

Smith (1974) stated that motivations for volunteering have been changing. He contended that no longer is pure altruism the prime motivation for volunteering. Other reasons such as the desire to influence change, concern over issues, and exploration or preparation for paid employment appear to be considerations in the decision to volunteer.

Another significant development in volunteer service is the development of volunteer action groups (Manser and Cass, 1976). These groups emphasize social reform and advocacy roles for the improvement of the economic and social conditions that contribute to family problems.

Specifically, some of their activities would include consumer protection in relation to rent, food, and credit, as well as educational programs in areas such as medicine, welfare, and law.

There is a new emphasis on the importance of training for the volunteer. New opportunities for volunteer training are being offered by university extension services and adult education departments. These opportunities include courses and seminars for the volunteer at various points in the volunteer's career. The volunteer training emphasis is gaining such impetus that some of the professional schools are putting more resources into training professionals to work with volunteers. These schools include education, social work, and public health. According to Byron (1976) it is necessary for professionals in the behavioral sciences to have skills in the recruitment, orientation, training, supervision, and development of volunteers and volunteer programs.

More frequently volunteers are using their experiences in volunteer service as a means to move into paid employment. Fields that are recognizing and paying for the expertise of the volunteer are education, health, and recreation. Public schools, for example, are achieving significant extension of their services by allowing volunteers to work

directly with children in educational activities (DaSilva and Lucas, 1974).

It is apparent that there are expanded opportunities for volunteer service. In order to better understand the volunteer sector of society, it is important to determine the characteristics of individuals who volunteer time. These characteristics will be used as background information in assessing the volunteer profile of those who volunteer.

Characteristics of Volunteers and Political Participants

Research has been conducted to study the relationship between amount of volunteer service, political participation and major sociodemographic variables. Relevant variables identified in the literature were race, age, income, marital status, number of children, community size, home ownership, employment status, and number of hours worked.

Volunteers

Race The organizational participation of black adults as compared to white adults has received extensive study (Olsen, 1970; Orum, 1966; Wright and Hyman, 1958, 1971). In this review, studies are cited that examine differences in volunteer service of black adults and white adults.

In an early study, Wright and Hyman (1958) used a national sample of 5,562 respondents to assess the volunteer service of black adults and white adults. They found that 60% (n=279) of black families as compared to 46% (n=2,472) of white families did not belong to organizations, while only 11% of the blacks and 23% of the whites belonged to two or more organizations. However, when comparing active participation, as opposed to nominal participation in organizations, black respondents were more active than white respondents.

Orum (1966) critically examined prior research studies related to the volunteer service of black adults and stated that significant factors had been overlooked in earlier studies. Specifically, earlier studies had not controlled for the relationship between social class and participation, thereby obscuring membership rates of black respondents and white respondents at comparable socioeconomic levels.

Subsequently, Orum analyzed data on black-white differentials in participation and voting turnout. Specifically, he was interested in extent of participation among comparable socioeconomic groups of blacks and whites, types of organizations participated in, and voting turnout of blacks and whites. A major part of the analysis was based on data gathered for a study in mental health-related behavior conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. Total

sample size was $n=1,771$. There were 874 black respondents and 897 white respondents.

His results showed that in all socioeconomic groups, blacks without exception were more likely to participate actively than whites. Also, when considering types of organizations joined, blacks were more likely to belong to political groups.

Olsen (1970) extended Orum's work by examining differences between white and black volunteer service with socioeconomic status controlled. In addition to controlling socioeconomic status, he added age as a control variable.

The data for his research were from the Indianapolis Area Project of the Institute of Social Research at Indiana University. The sample was composed of 375 black respondents and 375 white respondents.

Major conclusions of his study were that in terms of over-all organizational participation, blacks were more active than whites. Also, once racial differences in socioeconomic status and age were taken into account, blacks appeared to be more involved in social and political activities than other studies had found.

Wright and Hyman (1971) replicated their 1958 study in an attempt to assess possible changes in the volunteer

service of American adults. They interviewed 869 black respondents and 906 white respondents and found that the volunteer service of both black and white adults had increased. However, he found that the rate of volunteer service of black adults had increased more than the white adults.

Age The volunteer service of American adults was studied by Hausknecht (1962). In his classic study, a profile of the extent of volunteer service in the United States was portrayed.

The data upon which the study was based were from two national surveys. The first was conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion (n=2,000), and the second by the National Opinion Research Center (n=2,379).

The Hausknecht study showed that typically, the young and old were not as active in volunteer service as individuals in the middle years. The distribution of volunteers by age for both samples resembled a normal curve slightly skewed toward the upper age ranges. There was a rise in the extent of volunteering until about 40 years of age, followed by a steady decline. However, the decline was not as steep as the rise in volunteer service between the ages of 20-40. It also did not return to the low level found among the young people.

Curtis (1971) reached conclusions similar to those of Hausknecht. His study was a secondary analysis of data from national surveys of Americans and Canadians. The purpose of his study was to assess the proposition that Americans are a nation of joiners.

The Canadian data were taken from a stratified national sample (n=2,767). A probability sample of about 1,000 persons 18 years of age or over were obtained from studies of citizen involvement in the United States.

Using age as one of the background variables he found that volunteer service tended to be lower for young adults. He also found that volunteer service continued to rise until the late forties, and then gradually declined in the fifties and later years.

In a more recent study, Cutler (1976) examined the pattern of age differences among volunteers. He removed the effects of income and education to see whether the resultant pattern could be explained by socioeconomic variation among different age strata. Data from two national surveys were used in examining patterns of age differences. The first set of data was from the Center for Political Studies 1972 American National Election Study (n=2,705). The second sample was from the 1974 National Opinion Research Center General Social Survey (n=1,484).

These data supported the findings of other studies, the young showed lower levels of volunteer service. Volunteer service was highest among the middle aged, and then started to decline beyond the fifties. However, when he controlled for differences in income, he found that volunteer service increased in the older age groups.

Socioeconomic status The relationship between socioeconomic status (SES) and volunteer service has been extensively studied. Results were consistent in showing a positive relationship between indices of SES (income, education, and occupation) and volunteer service. For example, individuals with a low income tended to show little volunteer service. Similarly, individuals with less than a high school education showed lower rates of volunteer service.

Hausknecht (1962) found that 39% of the least educated were volunteers, while among college graduates over 78% were volunteers. Income also made a difference in amount of volunteer service. As income increased, so did volunteer service. However, among respondents with very high incomes, volunteer service decreased. When individuals were classified by occupation it was found that those in occupational categories characteristic of the upper range of the middle class such as professional and managerial positions, volunteered more than individuals in clerical and sales

positions.

More recently, Gray (1975) studied 170 blue-collar workers to determine if volunteer service is affected by the opportunities to volunteer. He found that individuals with a high school education volunteered more when given the opportunity than individuals without a high school education.

Marital status and the presence of children in the home Family situational factors influencing propensity to volunteer are marital status and the presence of children in the home. The predominant relationship between marital status and volunteering showed that married individuals volunteered more than single individuals.

Harry (1970) attempted to explain patterns of volunteer service as they vary throughout an individual's life. Utilizing a sample of approximately 1,100 respondents, he found that volunteer service increased as the family moved beyond the stage of having preschool children in the home. He concluded that having young children in the home inhibited the adults' ability to volunteer.

Cutler (1976) also examined the influence of children on volunteer service. The data for his study were from two national surveys. The first sample was from the Center for Political Studies (n=2,705) and the second

sample was from the 1974 National Opinion Research Center General Social Survey (n=1,484).

His results showed that children in the home limited the volunteer service of parents, and in particular, the volunteer service of women. Cutler asserted that when young children are in the home, volunteer service is delayed due to the time commitment necessary to raise children. When volunteer service did occur, it was usually with organizations concerned with activities of young children.

Community size Studies have focused on the relationship between community size and volunteer service. Hausknecht (1962) found that as community size increased volunteer service also decreased. He offered explanations for this phenomenon. First, an urban area offers many alternatives for leisure time pursuits, so there is competition for an individual's time. Second, in an urban area the potential for meeting people with common interests is greater than in a rural area. Therefore, it is not necessary to become involved in activities in the hopes of making contact with individuals having similar interests.

Smith and Reddy (1972) summarized some research on the relationship of community size and volunteer service. They concluded from their review that the per capita volunteer service of individuals is generally greater in small

towns (less than 10,000 population) than in large towns or cities. A reason for this was that individuals living in small towns felt a stronger commitment to contributing to programs that would benefit the community. Furthermore, they felt that their volunteer service could make a difference in a community project or program.

Home ownership Home ownership is related to higher rates of volunteer service. Hausknecht (1962) contended that home ownership implied greater stability and greater likelihood of developing ties to the community. To test this hypothesis he used home ownership as a measure of stability. He found that home owners were more active in volunteer service than renters. Approximately 63% of the home owners in his study volunteered, while 47% of the renters volunteered.

In a summary of the social background factors related to volunteer service, Payne, Payne, and Reddy (1972) concluded that renting, as opposed to home ownership, contributed to residential mobility. In turn, residential mobility interrupted volunteer service, caused individuals to spend more time as newcomers to a community, and thus reduced volunteer service.

Employment status and hours worked

The variables

employment status and number of hours worked per week have not been examined as thoroughly as variables previously discussed. Eitzen (1970) examined maternal employment and its relationship to volunteer service. In a random sample of 1,100 women, he found that in both the lower and middle classes, employment of women outside of the home did not prevent volunteer service. These were women without professional jobs. However, for women with professional jobs the level of volunteer service was lower. He concluded that women in demanding professions requiring a full-time commitment did not have the time to spend in volunteer service.

Political participants

This research posits that political participation is a type of volunteer service. Therefore, some of the socio-demographic variables important to the study of volunteer service were also important to the study of political participation. A review of the literature related to political participation showed that, in general, the relationships found between political participation and important socio-demographic variables were similar to those found with volunteer service.

Age The relationship between age and political participation has been studied by a number of researchers (Cutler and Bengston, 1974; Jennings and Niemi, 1978; Ley, 1980; Nie, Verba, and Kim, 1974). The main conclusion from these studies was that there is a predictable pattern of attitudinal development and involvement in politics which varied by age.

Jennings and Niemi (1978) studied the relationship between willingness to participate politically and the cognitive capacity to process political ideas and concepts. In a stratified random sample of 1,367 respondents they found that the 18-25 age group expressed less interest and involvement in politics than any other age group. Even though this age group had the capacity for involvement, it was the least concerned of any age group with politics.

Nie, Verba, and Kim (1974) utilized a random sample of 1,174 adult men and women in their research concerned with the development of political attitudes. They found that involvement with politics increased between the ages of 25 and 30. The age factor combined with life experiences and greater responsibilities contributed to interest and participation in the political sector of society.

In a study concerned with political alienation, Cutler and Bengston (1974) found that in families with children

beyond the school-age years, the political participation of adult family members did not continue to increase. In fact, the political participation of respondents over the age of 50 was greatly reduced. The data for their study were from surveys conducted by the Center for Political Studies and the University of Michigan. The sample was composed of 3,597 adults at various stages in the life-cycle.

In a recent study, Ley (1980) focused on determining a pattern of political socialization for home economists who were known by their colleagues to be politically active. The subjects in her research represented two groups of home economists. The first sample was a group of politically active home economists (n=161). The second group was a random sample of home economists from the membership records of the American Home Economics Association (n=103).

She found that in relation to age, there were no active home economists in the age classification 20-25 years. It appeared that the most active home economists were between 41-55 years of age.

Education In the relationship between education and political participation, research showed that persons with a higher educational background (more than a high school education) were more likely to participate in the political system (Milbrath and Goel, 1977; Salisbury, 1975).

A study by Milbrath and Goel (1977) was conducted to identify demographic variables associated with political participation. A sample of 178 politically active respondents was selected for study. The respondents had been identified by community leaders as being politically active.

Results of the study showed that education not only was important to whether or not an individual participated politically, but also to the type of political activities. They found that college educated respondents showed more involvement in types of political activities requiring a greater time commitment as well as greater expertise. For example, preparing testimony or working with groups required considerable time and proficiency.

In a more recent study, Salisbury (1975) confirmed the findings of Milbrath and Goel. He found, in his sample of 690 individuals, that political participation increased as individuals had more education. Individuals with a college education were more involved in political concerns of the community than those without a college education.

Income Nie, Verba, and Kim (1974) documented the influence of income on political participation. Data for the study were obtained from the Center for Political Studies. The study was an in-depth analysis of the political

behavior of 1,600 adult men and women.

They found that as income increased political participation also increased. However, among respondents with very high incomes it appeared that a trade-off occurred between donations of time, money, and expertise. The very high income individuals tended to give more money donations than time to political activities.

Community size Results of research investigating the relationship between community size and political participation are contradictory. Greer (1960) and Verba and Nie (1972) contended that living in smaller communities encouraged political participation. However, in a more recent study, Ley (1980) found that home economists living in urban areas were more politically active than those living in rural areas.

Greer, in a study assessing the political activities of adults, found that individuals in communities of approximately 10,000-19,999 inhabitants were more active than persons in either smaller or larger communities. Individuals in smaller communities stated that they felt they had an impact in the political decision-making process. The sample used in his research was a stratified random sample of approximately 2,000 adults.

Verba and Nie also found that residents in small

communities were more politically active than individuals in urban communities. It appeared from their random sample of 1,667 adults that feelings of political efficacy encouraged involvement.

Summary

Volunteer service is recognized as a growing, viable field. It has important benefits for both society and the volunteer. In particular, the reduction of funds to social services has created a situation where dependence on volunteers to achieve the goals of social programs is necessary.

In light of this growing need for volunteers, it is important to determine what are the characteristics of individuals who volunteer. This information could be used for recruiting volunteers and developing volunteer programs.

This research will focus on the volunteer service of one organization, the American Home Economics Association (AHEA). It will assess the characteristics of professional home economists who volunteer, develop a model to succinctly explain the observed volunteer service, and investigate one type of volunteer service, political participation, in determining what accounts for the political participation of professional home economists.

SECTION I. VOLUNTEER SERVICE: AHEA MEMBERS
GIVE OF THEIR TIME

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INTRODUCTION

One goal of the American Home Economics Association (AHEA) is to help individuals and families deal with societal change. This is increasingly important as families must cope with complicated decisions and choices inherent in a technologically advanced society. Volunteer service is one way in which professional home economists reach families by communicating information in the following areas: food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, family relations and child development, art, housing and household equipment, and family economics and home management.

A specific objective of AHEA is to encourage professional home economists to extend their volunteer efforts in their area of expertise to the community. Professional home economists are encouraged to enhance family life through their work in the volunteer sector of society.

The monetary impact of volunteer time donated by home economists is difficult to assess for at least two reasons. First, contributions from the volunteer sector are not included in the gross national product (GNP) of the United States. Second, there are neither rigorous nor accurate measurement techniques for determining the amount and value of volunteer service.

Weisbrod (1977) conservatively estimated that the total

monetary value of volunteer service was \$531 billion in 1973. His figure was conservative because of the difficulty in obtaining accurate records for all of the volunteer service labor as well as estimating the true dollar value for the time given. His research reflects some of the difficulties in measuring volunteer service.

Attempting to measure intangibles such as the impact of volunteer contributions of home economists on the psychic or social well-being of families is perhaps even more difficult than determining a dollar value of their volunteer service. Difficulties inherent in this assessment are determining when change occurs in families, the degree of the change, how long the change lasts, and the precise factors responsible for the change.

In light of these factors, the importance of the home economist's role in volunteer service is not clearly understood nor appreciated. The purpose of this article is to discuss professional, personal, and employment characteristics of professional home economists as related to varying levels of volunteer service. The intention of this article is not to devise a scheme for assessing the societal benefits made by professional home economists through volunteer service. Rather, it is to call attention to a valuable contribution made by professional home economists, and to stimulate further research in this neglected area.

Source of Data on Volunteer Service

This paper is based on data from the 1979 American Home Economics Association (AHEA) Membership Survey (Fanslow, Andrews, Scruggs and Vaughn, 1980). The survey was conducted to determine comprehensive information about AHEA members which would be available for descriptive and analytical studies.

All professional members (34,562) as of June, 1979, were invited to respond to the survey. Usable completed questionnaires were returned from 16,894 members or 49% of total membership. All of the usable responses were used in compiling the information presented in this article.

Level of volunteer service was determined by number of volunteer hours contributed per week. Responses¹ represented average weekly hours contributed during the past week, i.e., none, 1-4 hours, 5-12 hours, or 13 hours or more.

¹ Average weekly hours contributed to volunteer service in the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey (question 68) were quantified as: none, 1-4 hours, 5-8 hours, 9-12 hours, 13-16 hours, 17-20 hours, and 21 hours or more. For this study, categories were collapsed to none, 1-4 hours, 5-12 hours, and 13 hours or more.

FINDINGS

AHEA members gave substantial amounts of time in volunteer service. About 49% contributed 1-4 hours per week, 15% gave 5-12 hours per week, and 6% gave 13 hours or more per week. Viewed another way, approximately 70% of AHEA members were involved in volunteer service each week while only 30% were not.

Personal Characteristics Influencing
Voluntarism

Age

Older AHEA members (more than 61) donated the greatest amount of time (31%) to volunteer service (5 hours or more per week) whereas younger members (less than 30) gave the least (Table 1). About 36% of the group under 30 years of age gave no volunteer time while only 18% gave five hours or more of service per week. These results clearly contradict the findings of Curtis (1959) who found that participation declined in the fifties and later years.¹

Viewed in a human capital framework, the results of the AHEA study are readily understandable. Individuals invest more in human capital during their youth with the anticipation of a greater return on their investment. In other words, when a person is young, an investment in education, time

¹The studies quoted were conducted between 1959 and 1971 and the reader is cautioned that descriptions of volunteers may be different in 1981.

Table 1. Hours in volunteer service by personal characteristics of AHEA members

Characteristics	n ^a	Hours per week in service			
		None	1-4	5-12	>13
<u>Age</u>					
<30	5,243	36.0% ^b	46.2%	13.0%	5.0%
31-45	5,549	23.0%	54.0%	18.0%	6.0%
46-50	3,875	21.8%	54.5%	17.4%	6.4%
>61	1,247	23.0%	38.3%	22.6%	8.1%
<u>Race</u>					
Black	563	18.1%	48.9%	21.7%	11.4%
White	15,078	26.8%	51.2%	16.2%	5.8%
<u>Marital status</u>					
Single	4,292	34.9%	45.6%	14.7%	5.3%
Married	9,924	23.3%	53.7%	16.9%	6.1%
Div., Wid., Sep.	1,616	27.4%	48.6%	17.8%	6.3%
<u>Type of residence</u>					
Single-detached dwelling	11,118	22.9%	53.5%	17.4%	6.1%
Multiple dwelling units	3,982	35.3%	41.9%	12.4%	5.1%
<u>Size of community</u>					
Metro >500,000	3,449	34.8%	45.1%	14.7%	5.4%
Metro 50,000-499,999	3,678	26.7%	50.8%	16.4%	6.1%
Urban 25,000-19,999	2,476	27.5%	51.1%	16.1%	5.3%
10,000-24,999	2,534	25.6%	52.3%	15.8%	6.3%
2,500-9,999	2,190	20.5%	55.2%	17.7%	6.7%
Rural <2,499	1,353	16.2%	57.1%	20.8%	6.0%

^aAll of the sample sizes for each characteristic do not total 16,894 because of missing data in some cells.

^bPercentages in rows represent the number in the cell divided by the row total, times 100.

spent in developing a career, and other similar activities are important as the expectation is for compensation usually in monetary terms. Therefore, time available for volunteer service is perceived as limited.

As one gets older, less time is spent in developing human capital since the expected return does not compensate for the foregone income. As a person gets older, time is usually not invested in activities to enhance potential earnings, but allocated to other pursuits such as volunteer service. Here, human capital accrued over a life-time is utilized in altruistic pursuits. The greater involvement of older AHEA members would also tend to refute the hypothesis that individuals become disengaged from society as old age approaches.

Race

A comparison of the extent of time volunteered between black and white racial groups points out interesting differences. Black members of AHEA spent more time in volunteer service than white members. Around 11% of black members donated 13 hours or more in volunteer service while 6% of white members gave a similar amount of time. Fewer black members donated no time (18%) while 27% of white members gave no time.

The only category where white members volunteered more was in the category 1-4 hours of service per week. Here, around 51% of white members donated 1-4 hours as compared to

49% of the black professional home economists.

Marital status

Greater volunteer service is usually attributed to married as opposed to single, divorced, widowed, or separated individuals (Hausknecht, 1962). Comparing the three categories of marital status it appeared that whether a person was married influenced participation. Approximately 77% of the married members volunteered some amount of time as compared to 66% of the single people and 73% of divorced, widowed or separated members.

Home ownership

The relationship between mobility and voluntarism has been investigated in a number of studies (Curtis, 1959; Devereux, 1960; Teele, 1962). The underlying premise is that people who own their own homes are less mobile and are more inclined to take an active interest in the neighborhood and community due to tenure in the community. This inclination would be manifested through participation in volunteer service. Renters, on the other hand, would not feel as integrated with the community and would not feel the need to participate.

The majority of professional home economists responding to the survey lived in single-family detached dwellings (74%). In addition, their participation at all levels of

volunteer service was greater than for renters.

Community size

Volunteer service in relation to community size showed that in general the smaller the community the more individuals donated time to voluntarism. Approximately 65% of the people living in communities greater than 500,000 donated time, while almost 84% of individuals in rural areas of less than 2,499 donated time. About 75% of members living in communities ranging from 2,500 to 499,999 participated in volunteer activities.

Comparing AHEA members who volunteered no time to Hausknecht's (1962) cross-national sample supported the idea that professional home economists contributed considerably to voluntarism in our society. In the Hausknecht study, 51% of college-educated individuals living in the largest metropolitan areas gave no time to volunteer service while 35% of AHEA members living in large metropolitan areas gave no time. Of Hausknecht's rural respondents 46% of the college educated were not involved in volunteer service. However, only 16% of rural AHEA members were not volunteering.

Employment Characteristics Influencing Voluntarism

Employment status

Almost 37% of the retired individuals gave five hours or more of service per week (Table 2). Only 20% of the employed, and 31% of the not employed members gave that amount of time. In the category reflecting 1-4 hours of volunteer service more of the employed respondents (52%) gave that amount of time than the not employed (45%) and the retired (43%).

The high participation rates of retired AHEA members contradicts most of the research related to aging and voluntarism. Rose (1959) noted that even though many retired people have more leisure time, participation declines. He posited that role changes occur in old age which change the pattern of earlier social participation.

Income

Other studies have found that higher income is usually associated with a greater amount of participation in voluntary associations (Curtis, 1959; Devereux, 1960). However, when incomes were extremely high, participation tended to be lower.

In this study, members with no personal income gave the most time (5 or more hours per week). Almost 33% indicated

Table 2. Hours in volunteer service by employment characteristics

Characteristics	Hours per week in service				
	n ^a	None	1-4	5-12	>13
<u>Employment status</u>					
Employed	13,131	27.5% ^b	52.4%	14.8%	5.3%
Not employed	1,714	23.9%	44.7%	22.8%	8.6%
Retired	883	20.2%	42.9%	27.5%	9.4%
<u>Income</u>					
None	2,083	24.0%	43.2%	24.0%	8.8%
<10,000	2,970	26.1%	50.1%	17.6%	6.2%
10,000-14,999	4,166	28.4%	51.4%	14.3%	5.9%
15,000-19,999	3,349	26.0%	55.1%	13.9%	5.1%
>20,000	3,099	28.0%	52.2%	15.0%	4.7%

^aAll of the sample sizes for each characteristic do not total 16,894 because of missing data in some cells.

^bPercentages in rows represent the number in the cell divided by the row total, times 100.

involvement at that level. In general, as income rose, fewer members gave five hours or more of service per week. About 24% of those with an income of less than \$10,000 gave five hours or more of service as compared to approximately 20% of members in each of these income groups: \$10,000-\$14,999; \$15,000-\$19,000; and \$20,000 or more.

Professional Characteristics Influencing Voluntarism

Subject matter section

In all subject matter areas, almost 50% of the respondents gave some time (1-4 hours) to volunteer service. In most cases, the differences observed between subject matter areas reflected small differences. Nevertheless, some interesting comparisons merit discussion (Table 3).

It appeared that members with art as their subject matter area volunteered the greatest amount of time. About 10% of individuals in art gave 13 hours or more per week. Home economics education and international studies also had individuals contributing large amounts of time to volunteer service. Around 7% in both areas gave 13 hours or more per week.

Child development had the smallest percentage of respondents giving no time to volunteer service (19%), while 35% of those in communications indicated no involvement in

Table 3. Hours in volunteer service by professional characteristics

Characteristics	Hours per week in service				
	n ^a	None	1-4	5-12	>13
<u>Subject matter area</u>					
International	120	26.7% ^b	45.8%	20.8%	6.7%
Art	205	22.4%	46.8%	20.5%	10.2%
Family & Home Mgt.	1,413	24.4%	52.9%	16.6%	6.0%
Child Development	2,386	19.1%	54.2%	19.7%	7.0%
Food & Nutrition	4,022	30.9%	48.1%	15.2%	5.8%
Housing	1,308	29.3%	50.5%	15.1%	5.1%
Textiles & Clothing	2,654	30.3%	50.3%	14.2%	5.2%
Home Economics Educ.	2,873	22.1%	53.6%	17.5%	6.8%
Institution Mgt.	286	30.8%	50.7%	15.4%	3.2%
Communications	520	34.8%	46.5%	15.4%	3.3%
<u>Professional section</u>					
College & University	2,510	25.1%	54.4%	15.5%	5.0%
Elem., Sec. & Adult Ed.	5,823	23.8%	53.7%	16.0%	6.5%
Extension Service	1,809	20.2%	58.2%	16.5%	5.1%
Human Services	956	32.7%	43.4%	18.2%	5.7%
HEIB	1,504	45.2%	40.3%	11.7%	3.3%
HEIH	2,161	17.6%	49.6%	24.0%	8.8%
Research	317	34.1%	50.5%	10.4%	5.1%
<u>Service to AHEA</u>					
None	8,799	32.0%	47.4%	15.2%	5.4%
5 days or less	4,370	20.6%	56.9%	17.3%	5.2%
6-10 days	1,371	17.4%	55.7%	19.0%	7.9%
11-15 days	561	22.8%	50.6%	17.1%	9.5%
16-20 days	254	24.0%	45.7%	20.1%	10.2%
21 days or more	352	15.9%	51.7%	21.3%	11.1%

^aAll of the sample sizes for each characteristic do not total 16,894 because of missing data in some cells.

^bPercentages in rows represent the number in the cell divided by the row total, times 100.

volunteer activities. Institutional administration appeared to donate less time. About 31% gave no time to voluntarism. When comparing other subject matter areas, the distribution of members across the four categories of volunteer time was similar.

Professional section

Home economists in homemaking (HEIH) volunteered the greatest amount of time. Approximately 24% gave 5 to 12 hours, while 9% gave 13 hours or more. Only 18% gave no time to volunteer service. While not confronted with outside job demands, home economists in the home may experience demands requiring the allocation of time to types of volunteer activities associated with the homemaking role. For instance, if children are in the home, a home economist is more apt to be called on for involvement in activities associated with child rearing.

In human services, extension service, research, and elementary, secondary and adult education sections, no appreciable differences appeared in the categories reflecting 5-12 hours, and 13 hours or more of service per week. However, human services and research had a larger percentage contributing no time (32% and 34%, respectively) than either extension service (20%) or elementary, secondary, and adult education (24%).

Home economists in business (HEIB) spent the least amount of time in volunteer service. Around 45% gave no time to volunteer service. This is a significant departure from the volunteer behavior of other sections. As would be expected, percentages in the various categories of volunteer time were low due to the large proportion giving no time to voluntarism. Only 3% of the members of HEIB gave 13 hours or more of service per week. In the category 5-12 hours, the participation rate of HEIB was 11%.

Service to AHEA

Home economists who indicated a strong commitment to AHEA also gave the most time to other types of voluntarism. Around 11% giving 21 days or more to AHEA also gave 13 hours or more per week to other types of volunteer service. Similarly, 32% giving no service to AHEA gave no volunteer time elsewhere. Around 47% giving no service to AHEA gave only 1-4 hours per week to other volunteer activities. There is a positive relationship between days of service to AHEA and voluntarism. As days of service to AHEA increase, the proportion of home economists giving 13 hours or more to other forms of voluntarism increased. The relationship is similar in the category 5-12 hours. However, the same positive association did not exist in the category 1-4 hours of service.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Professional home economists have contributed substantial amounts of time to volunteer service. Even though participation rates varied depending on demographic characteristics, there was an overall commitment to the volunteer role. Retired members were the most active group of all AHEA members in volunteer service.

Comparisons of AHEA members to other national studies showed that AHEA members are unique in their level of volunteer service. While exact estimates of the dollar value of these contributions are impossible to obtain, it is apparent that the magnitude of volunteer contributions of AHEA members to the public good is impressive.

Results of this study have several ramifications for the functions and activities of AHEA and state associations. It is apparent that members represent a relatively untapped resource in helping to meet the needs of home economics organizations. Developing a means for promoting these activities through volunteer service appears to be a workable goal.

Volunteer service could be organized at local, state, and national levels. Activities in which volunteer service could occur are limited only by the imagination of the member doing the planning. Among the volunteer activities that

could be included are: service on committees that make decisions which affect families at the local level, presentation of family needs to legislative groups at the state level, and communication of the goals of AHEA to other professional groups at the national level.

In addition, volunteer programs could be initiated that encourage interaction between members and undergraduate home economists. The undergraduate would have the opportunity to learn from the experiences of members. In turn, the member would help to foster the values and goals of the field by communicating knowledge acquired during his/her career.

Another volunteer program that could be implemented are phone-a-thons on important issues for AHEA and state associations. These phone-a-thons could be implemented inexpensively if phone calls were made by volunteers within their local committees.

In designing programs in which to include volunteers, two things should be considered. The first is apparent in the results of this study--retired AHEA members provide the most volunteer service of all groups in the organization. Any member planning a program dependent on volunteer service should consider using retired members as one source of help for the voluntary effort.

The second important thing to remember is that one of

the results of the 1979 AHEA Membership Survey was to create a Human Resource File by which individual members could be identified. Names of particular members in any volunteer category who agreed that their name could be released are available from AHEA headquarters for a nominal cost. The next time volunteers are needed for an AHEA or state association activity, why not obtain a list of members who have regularly given volunteer time to organizations as well as those who have given no volunteer time? If contacted, those who regularly participate in volunteer activities may join the volunteer effort. Those who have not participated before may be pleased to be asked and they may give willingly of themselves to support the effort.

The utilization of the expertise and experiences of members in voluntary service could benefit AHEA, state associations, and members. In an era of budgetary cutbacks, the programs of AHEA, state, and local affiliates would be enhanced by tapping the voluntary contributions of time by members. Members would benefit by greater involvement in their professional organization, interaction with other professionals, and additional opportunities for personal growth.

It is apparent that enhancing the effectiveness of AHEA and state associations through volunteer service of

members is not only a workable goal but also a feasible one.
Won't you consider joining the volunteer efforts of these
organizations the next time you're asked?

SECTION II. VOLUNTEER SERVICE OF PROFESSIONAL
HOME ECONOMISTS

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ABSTRACT

Sociodemographic factors were identified that affect the rate of participation of home economists in volunteer service. Data for this paper are based upon responses to the 1979 American Home Economics Association Membership Survey. Two random samples of approximately 1,300 each were drawn. Chi-square and loglinear hierarchical models were used in the analysis of both samples. The chi-square analysis indicated that married women with children, and retired respondents were the most likely to be active in volunteer service. The loglinear analysis identified three independent variables (income, marital status, and age) as providing the most concise description of the observed frequency table. The later analysis further identified retired respondents, married people, and middle-income individuals as active volunteers. The generalizability of the results was supported by the similarity of findings from the analysis of both samples.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Volunteer service is characteristic of American society, having widespread impact on education, welfare, health, politics, economics, religion, recreation, and leisure. As time away from work increases in a post-industrial society, more time is available for other activities, including volunteer service. A commonly used definition for volunteer service is an activity a person is free (not coerced) to pursue in order to achieve a goal for which he/she is not paid.

Several sociodemographic factors affect the propensity to volunteer. These factors include: socioeconomic status, marital status, number of children, age, race, employment, and size of community.

The relationship of socioeconomic status to volunteer service has been established. Utilizing a national cross-sectional sample, Hausknecht (1962) found a relationship between education and volunteer service. He found that college graduates (78%) were more active than were those respondents with less education (39%). More recently, Wright and Hyman (1971), and Curtis (1971) documented that volunteer service increased with higher educational attainment, greater occupational status, and higher income.

Marital status and number of children have been found

to influence volunteer service. Olsen (1974) studied these factors and found that married individuals with children generally showed more involvement than married individuals without children. In other studies, Harry (1970) and Cutler (1976) concluded that as families moved beyond the stage of having preschool children, time given to volunteer service increased. A conclusion drawn from these studies was that the presence of preschool children had an inhibiting effect on the volunteer service of adults.

The relationship between volunteer service and age has been shown to approximate a normal curve among urban samples (Curtis, 1971). A steady rise in volunteer service continued to about 40 years of age; this was followed by a gradual decline in voluntarism.

Nie, Verba and Kim (1974) and Cutler (1976) also examined the relationship between volunteer service and age, but reached different conclusions from Curtis. When education and income levels were controlled, they found that the younger respondents volunteered the least. Respondents who were in the older-age group volunteered at similar or higher levels than did respondents in the middle-aged group.

The influence of race on volunteer service was studied by Wright and Hyman (1971) who concluded that the amount of volunteer service was not significantly different between

blacks and whites. However, Olsen (1970) found that when controlling for socioeconomic status (SES) black participation exceeded that of whites.

Dotson (1951) has studied employment as it affects hours spent in volunteer service. He found an inverse relationship between hours worked in paid employment and time volunteered.

Community size appeared to be an important variable in assessing volunteer service. Participation has customarily been identified as characteristic of the urban way of life, and volunteer service has been shown to be more common for city residents than for rural people (Olsen, 1974).

The above sociodemographic factors were identified in studies of the general population. The extent to which home economists conform to findings for the general population is not known. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to develop a profile of home economists who provide volunteer service.

PROCEDURE

The data for this study consisted of a subsample from the 1979 American Home Economics Association (AHEA) Membership Survey. The survey was conducted to describe characteristics of home economists in the following areas: professional and service involvement, knowledge and expertise, and personal and employment information. All 34,562 professional members of AHEA, as of June 1979, were invited to respond. Of the 17,455 returned questionnaires, 16,894 (49%) usable responses were obtained. A study of non-respondents showed little or no sampling bias in the AHEA Membership Survey (Fanslow, Andrews, Scruggs, and Vaughn, 1980, p. 9).

Dependent Variable

The measure of the dependent variable was the number of hours per week the home economist spent in volunteer service (Curtis, 1971; Komarovsky, 1946; and Scott, 1957). Responses were in six categories, i.e., no hours, 1-4 hours, 5-8 hours, 9-12 hours, 13-20 hours, and 21 hours or more.

Independent Variables

Independent variables included family situational factors, socioeconomic status, and socio-physical characteristics (Hausknecht, 1962; Scott, 1957). The family situational factors were marital status and number of children in the respondent's family. Socioeconomic status was equated with annual income because all respondents had at least the bachelor's degree. The socio-physical characteristics were age and race. Employment status, hours employed, and community size were also studied.

Sample

Two samples of approximately 1,300 cases each were identified. The samples were selected using a stratified random sampling procedure. The variable for stratification was hours per week volunteered. To facilitate data analysis, the sampling plan called for 200 cases in each category of hours volunteered. However, the total number of cases in each category varied widely, e.g., 1-4 hours, $n=8,170$, and for 13-20 hours, $n=383$. Therefore, the sampling plan was modified for two categories that had fewer than 600 cases. In these two categories, all cases were randomly assigned to one of the two samples.

The following sample resulted:

<u>Hours volunteered per week</u>	<u>Initial sample</u>	<u>Validating sample</u>
None	200	200
1-4 hours	200	200
5-8 hours	200	200
9-12 hours	200	200
13-20 hours	192	192
21 hours or more	<u>287</u>	<u>298</u>
TOTAL	1,279	1,278

Inspection of the two-way frequency tables of the dependent variable with each of the independent variables showed that many cells contained either no cases or very few cases. Therefore, the dependent variable was collapsed into three categories. The final hours per week categories were: no hours, 1-12 hours, and 13 hours or more.

Data Analysis

Both samples were analyzed using descriptive and multivariate methods. The results from the validating sample were used to cross-validate the results from the initial sample.

In the descriptive analysis, two-way tables were generated for the dependent variable, hours per week volunteered, with each of the eight independent variables. The chi-square test was used to determine independence among the dependent and independent variables.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

AHEA members were found to be extensively involved in volunteer service. Analysis of data from the total sample (16,894) showed that approximately 75% of members spent time in volunteer service each week. Further, it was observed that 48.4% gave 1-4 hours per week in volunteer service during 1979; 11.6% gave 5-8 hours per week; 3.9% gave 9-12 hours per week; and 5.6% gave more than 13 hours per week.

Chi-square Results

The findings of this study are generalizable to the population of AHEA members because the chi-square results from the validating sample verified the results from the initial sample (see Table 4). Marital status, number of children, employment status, hours employed, income, and age were all found to affect the hours per week in volunteer service.

The association of marital status to hours in volunteer service showed that single individuals contributed less volunteer time than either married, divorced, widowed, or separated respondents. About 23% of the single respondents contributed no hours to volunteer service, while 77% of the single respondents contributed some time. In the married

Table 4. Hours in volunteer service by selected characteristics

Sociodemographic variables	Hours per week in service				Sample 1	Sample 2
	n	None	1-12	13	χ^2	χ^2
<u>Marital status</u>						
Single	(263)	23.2% ^a	41.4%	35.4%	18.6**	21.0**
Married	(798)	12.4%	49.0%	38.5%		
Div., Wid., Sep.	(118)	15.3%	51.7%	33.0%		
<u>Number of children</u>						
None	(508)	19.9%	44.7%	35.4%	18.6**	23.0**
1-2	(437)	10.9%	50.8%	38.3%		
3 or more	(235)	11.5%	46.4%	42.1%		
<u>Employment status</u>						
Employed	(978)	16.5%	47.3%	36.2%	26.4**	32.2**
Not employed	(186)	15.1%	46.2%	38.7%		
Retired	(87)	12.8%	50.0%	37.2%		
<u>Hours per week employed</u>						
NA	(271)	13.3%	48.3%	38.4%	38.0**	41.0**
36 or less	(790)	16.7%	47.2%	36.1%		
>36	(137)	17.6%	41.6%	40.8%		
<u>Income</u>						
NA	(227)	15.9%	47.6%	36.5%	56.0*	59.0*
\$4,999-\$9,999	(258)	17.8%	43.8%	38.4%		
\$10,000-\$19,999	(542)	13.8%	47.1%	39.1%		
\$20,000 or more	(207)	17.9%	52.2%	30.9%		
<u>Age</u>						
35 or less	(549)	19.4%	46.1%	34.5%	97.0**	75.0*
36-55	(401)	13.2%	49.0*	37.8%		
56 or more	(216)	13.0%	44.0%	43.0%		

^aPercentages in rows represent the number in the cell divided by the row totals, times 100.

* Indicates significance at the 5 percent level.

** Indicates significance at the 1 percent level.

Table 4 (Continued)

Sociodemographic variables	Hours per week in service				Sample 1	Sample 2
	n	None	1-12	13	χ^2	χ^2
<u>Community size</u>						
500,000	(259)	18.1%	46.8%	35.1%	37.5	33.0
50,000-499,999	(310)	16.9%	51.4%	31.7%		
25,000-49,999	(179)	13.4%	50.8%	35.8%		
10,000-24,999	(197)	14.7%	45.7%	39.6%		
2,500-9,999	(201)	12.4%	46.7%	40.8%		
Rural	(104)	6.7%	53.9%	39.4%		
<u>Race</u>						
White	(1,110)	16.0%	47.4%	36.6%	9.1	6.2
Black	(76)	7.5%	41.8%	50.7%		

category, the difference between those who volunteered no hours and those who volunteered some hours was even greater. Approximately 12% of the married people contributed no hours to volunteer service, while 88% of married respondents contributes some hours. The percentages for the divorced, widowed, or separated respondents were essentially the same.

Individuals with children volunteered more time than did individuals without children. About 42% of the respondents with three or more children indicated that they contributed 13 or more hours of service per week, while 35% of the individuals with no children gave that amount of time to volunteer service. These findings were similar to those of Harry (1970) and Cutler (1976).

Results from the employment status variable showed that retired and nonemployed respondents volunteered more time than employed people. Around 13% of the retired and 15% of those not employed gave no time to volunteer service, whereas 17% of the employed respondents gave no time to volunteer service.

Results obtained with the hours employed variable differed from those obtained with the employment status variable. Among individuals working 36 hours or more per week, 41% reported 13 or more hours per week in volunteer service. This difference may be a function of the way the variables were categorized. The employed category in the employment status variable included all employed respondents; the hours employed variable categorized respondents by number of hours worked.

The income variable showed involvement at all income levels. About 52% of the individuals earning \$20,000 or more volunteered 1-12 hours per week, while 31% in that income category volunteered 13 or more hours. In the middle income category (\$10,000-\$19,999), 39% of the respondents volunteered 13 or more hours per week. About 47% of this group volunteered from 1-12 hours per week. The income category (\$4,999-\$9,999) showed that 38% of the individuals were volunteering 13 or more hours per week, and 44% were

volunteering from 1-12 hours.

It is important to note that 19% of the young adult group (less than 35) gave no hours to volunteer service, while 13% of the respondents in the 36-55 and over 56 age groups indicated giving no time to volunteer service. It appeared that the over 56 age group was the most active. Around 43% in that age group volunteered 13 or more hours, while about 38% of the 36-55 and 35% of the under 35 age group volunteered that much time. It appeared that the older respondents were giving more hours to community service than their younger counterparts. These findings are congruent with those of Nie, Verba, and Kim (1974) and Cutler (1976) who found that older Americans who were educated and in higher income levels remained active volunteers.

Community size did not show an association with hours in volunteer service. The finding of a nonsignificant chi-square for community size was contrary to previous research stating that participation in voluntary associations is an urban phenomenon (Olsen, 1974).

The variable, race of respondent, also did not show an association with hours of volunteer service. This finding differed from those of Olsen (1970) who reported that when social class and education were controlled, blacks

were more likely to be active than whites.

Loglinear Results

The associations among three or more variables were examined through loglinear hierarchical models. Approximately 50 models were fitted to the data using the categories of the independent variables listed in Table 5. The model selected as the best fit for the frequencies reported contained three significant variables: age, marital status, and income. The following model was judged to best represent the data:

[234] [12] [13] [14] [23] [24] [34] [1] [2] [3] [4]

where:

[234] = Interaction of income, age, and marital status,

[12] = Interaction of hours in volunteer service and income,

[13] = Interaction of hours in volunteer service and age,

[14] = Interaction of hours in volunteer service and marital status,

[23] = Interaction of income and age,

[34] = Interaction of age and marital status,

[1] = Main effect of hours in volunteer service,

[2] = Main effect of income,

[3] = Main effect of age,

[4] = Main effect of marital status.

The model was judged acceptable because the likelihood-ratio chi-square ($LR\chi^2$) is approximately equal to the Pearson goodness-of-fit-chi-square (χ^2). The values were $LR\chi^2 = 33.02$ and $\chi^2 = 32$ with 56 degrees of freedom.

The lambda (λ) coefficients are shown in Table 5 for the interaction of hours in volunteer service with the three independent variables. A positive sign on the lambda coefficient indicates that the two variables are positively associated, while a negative sign indicates a negative association between variables. Because this research is concerned with the significant interaction of hours in volunteer service with other variables, only the interactions in which hours in volunteer service appeared were reported: the interaction of hours with age, marital status, and income.

Interaction of income x hours volunteered

Respondents in the income category \$10,000-\$19,999 volunteered more hours than those in any other income category (see Table 5). Individuals making \$20,000 or more per year were not heavily involved in volunteer service. A positive association ($\lambda = 1.059$) was found between high income and not volunteering while a negative association ($\lambda = -1.427$) was found between high income and volunteering a great deal of time. Respondents in the lower income category (\$4,999-\$9,000) evidenced a relatively weak

Table 5. Lambda terms for significant interactions with hours in volunteer service

Interaction terms ^a		Hours in Volunteer Service		
		None	1-12	13 or more
[12]	<u>Income</u>			
	NA	.381 ^b	-.129	-.310
	\$4,999-\$9,999	.036	-.551	.539
	\$10,000-\$19,999	-1.589	.561	1.533
	>\$20,000	1.059	.312	-1.427
[13]	<u>Age</u>			
	<35	2.361	-1.588	-1.140
	36-55	-.736	.851	.066
	>56	-1.559	.836	1.103
[14]	<u>Marital status</u>			
	Single	1.736	-1.518	-.526
	Married	-2.280	1.144	1.659
	Div., Wid., Sep.	.144	.521	-.658

^a[12] The interaction between hours in volunteer service and income, [13] the interaction between hours in volunteer service and age, [14] the interaction between hours in volunteer service and marital status.

^bLambda terms.

positive association with volunteering 13 hours or more per week ($\lambda = 0.539$) and a weak negative association with 1-12 hours ($\lambda = -0.551$). Hence, when age and marital status were controlled, AHEA members in middle income categories provided more volunteer service than did either members in high or low income categories.

Interaction of age x hours volunteered

The association between age and hours in volunteer service showed that those respondents 35 years of age or under did not volunteer as many hours as their older counterparts. A strong positive association existed between the age category 35 and under and not volunteering ($\lambda = 2.361$). Similarly, there was a negative association between being 35 or under and volunteering any time. In the other two age categories, the direction of the association was reversed. A negative association existed between not volunteering and age, while a positive association existed between volunteering and age. This association was particularly strong in the age category 56 or older. This suggests that individuals who were either retired or nearing retirement volunteered the greatest amount of time.

Interaction of marital status x hours

Marital status is also a significant variable in the model. When the lambda values in Table 5 were interpreted, it was evident that the married respondents were the biggest contributors to volunteer service. Single individuals volunteered the least amount of time. In fact, there was a negative association between volunteering any time and being single ($\lambda = -1.518$) and ($\lambda = -.526$). Respondents who were either divorced, widowed, or separated tended to volunteer less time than married people. However, there was a

positive association between volunteering 1-12 hours ($\lambda = .521$) and being divorced, widowed, or separated.

Results from validating sample

The model was run on the validating sample with similar results. The goodness-of-fit values were close to those obtained with the initial sample ($LR\chi^2 = 36.93$) and ($\chi^2 = 38.91$) with 56 degrees of freedom.

The results of the validating sample are important to the validity of the sample. Because similar results were obtained for the initial sample and the validating sample, statements regarding the findings are given greater credence.

SUMMARY AND IMPLICATIONS

This study differed from other studies on volunteer service in three major respects. First, most of the studies reviewed used descriptive statistics in examining the phenomenon of volunteer service. The multivariate analysis used in this study took into account interaction of variables in the screening process. Thus, a concise set of interactions was obtained. Second, in both the descriptive and multivariate analysis, a validating sample was used to reaffirm the results obtained with the initial sample. Seldom do studies have large enough samples that this technique can be employed. Third, the sample in this study is a specific professional group rather than a sample from the general population.

The major conclusions that can be drawn from the findings of this research are:

1. Members of AHEA (75%) were heavily involved in volunteer activities.
2. The variables income, age, and marital status yielded the best fitting model describing amount of volunteer service.
3. The retired members of AHEA were the most active in volunteer service.

There are two major implications of these findings.

First, it was found that the high level of involvement of retired people contradicted Curtis's stereotype of the uninvolved retiree. Instead, the finding was consistent with the work of Nie, Verba, and Kim (1974) and Cutler (1976) who cited a high level of activity among retired people. As such, the skills and professional experience of retired AHEA members could be utilized in carrying out the goals of the organization.

Second, it was found that AHEA members showed a much higher level of involvement in the volunteer sector than was reported by the general population (Wright and Hyman, 1971). In light of the recent government cutbacks to social programs, the reliance on volunteers is increasingly important. Encouraging AHEA members to channel volunteer time to inadequately funded programs provides a useful service and allows members to utilize their special skills and expertise.

This research also has suggested topics for examination in further work. It would be interesting to ascertain whether or not professional home economists who are not members of AHEA show a level of volunteer service similar to that of AHEA members. This would give some indication of the role of AHEA in promoting volunteer service or point out the uniqueness of individuals entering the profession.

The phenomenon might be explained by the compatibility of the professional roles of home economist and volunteer.

A further research project involves obtaining a more recent national cross-section of respondents than the Wright and Hyman study (1971) and comparing them to AHEA members. Wright and Hyman concluded from their 1971 data that American adults did not show a propensity to volunteer. A majority (64%) reported no volunteer service, while only a small percentage (4%) were heavily involved in voluntarism. Assessing change at the national level would help clarify the impact of home economists in volunteer activities. A comparison between professional home economists and professionals in other fields would also further clarify the significance of the home economist's volunteer role. Given the broader recognition of the accomplishments made by volunteers, AHEA could benefit by documenting its members' contribution to the volunteer sector.

SECTION III. POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF
PROFESSIONAL HOME ECONOMISTS

POLITICAL PARTICIPATION OF PROFESSIONAL
HOME ECONOMISTS

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INTRODUCTION

Political participation is important to the democratic process in the United States. Such participation can influence leaders that are elected, issues to be considered, and legislation that is passed. Political participation is defined as those activities by private citizens that are aimed at influencing the selection of governmental personnel and/or the actions they take (Verba and Nie, 1972). Political participation includes activities such as campaigning for a candidate, communicating with state and federal legislators, running for office, working with organized groups on public policy issues, and preparing or presenting testimony on a particular issue.

Political participation has implications for achieving individual and group goals. However, studies on the political participation of Americans showed that they were not informed on issues, showed little inclination to engage in activities related to public affairs, and appeared to have little interest in the political process (Rusk, 1976; Salisbury, 1975).

Because political participation is vital for a democratic nation, it is important to understand factors that influence an individual's political participation. Some of the factors identified in past research studies are: age,

education, income, and size of community.

The relationship between age and political participation has been studied by Jennings and Niemi (1978). While a person of 18 or 19 could be as politically involved as a citizen of 30 or 40, the reality was that the 18-25 age group showed less political participation. This phenomenon was explained by individuals placing priorities on other things such as completing an education, finding a job, and beginning and establishing a marriage.

In contrast to the 18 to 25 age group, Nie, Verba and Kim (1974) found that participation increased between the ages of 25 and 30. They hypothesized that as family responsibilities were assumed, political participation increased. Individuals appeared to become more aware of the implications of public policy upon the family as these responsibilities were assumed.

Cutler and Bengston (1974) found that as children in families moved beyond the school-age years, political participation did not continue to increase. In fact, he found that among those over 50, political participation decreased.

Neugarten (1974) reached different conclusions in her study of subgroups within the 55-75 age group. She found that individuals in this age group with a college

education participated. However, those without a college education showed less political participation. It appeared that education had considerable influence on political participation.

The relationship between education and political participation has been investigated by Salisbury (1975) and Milbrath and Goel (1977). Salisbury found that persons with a college education were more involved in community affairs. Included in this participation was involvement in political activities. Milbrath's and Goel's findings also showed that the college educated were more apt to engage in demanding types of political participation such as campaigning and working for a political party.

Income has been found to influence political participation. Nie, Verba, and Kim (1974) found those with higher incomes showed greater political participation than those with lower incomes. There is a positive relationship between income and education such that as education increases, income also increases. Therefore, it would be expected that respondents with a high educational level also have a higher income. Both of these factors tend to encourage political participation.

Community size and political participation has been examined by Greer (1960) and Verba and Nie (1972). They

concluded that living in smaller communities encouraged political participation. A partial explanation for this is that individuals believe they have more influence in the political decision-making process in a small community.

The factors discussed were variables identified in studies of the general population. Only one study has been done on the political behavior of professional home economists. Ley (1980) investigated the political socialization of home economists who were known by their colleagues to be politically active. The study focused on factors contributing to home economists' socialization to politics. It did not thoroughly investigate the political participation of home economists. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to identify the interaction of factors contributing to political participation rather than political socialization.

METHOD

The 1979 American Home Economics Association (AHEA) Membership Survey provided the data for this study. One purpose of the survey was to describe volunteer service and political participation of AHEA members. Surveys were sent to all 34,562 members of AHEA as of June 1, 1979. Usable responses were obtained from 16,894 (49%) members. No sampling bias was identified in a study of non-respondents (Fanslow, Andrews, Scruggs, and Vaughn, 1980, p. 9).

Dependent Variable

The measure of the dependent variable was whether or not home economists indicated political participation as a part of their volunteer service. The original questionnaire item asked about type of volunteer service and had five possible responses. Respondents checked each applicable response. All respondents who checked political participation were included in the sample of politically active. If a respondent was not active in any type of community involvement a not applicable response was checked. Thus, the dependent variable contained two categories; either individuals who responded that they were not involved in any political activity or those who responded that they were

involved in political activities.

Independent Variables

Several independent variables were identified as important in the study of political participation. They were: income, education, community size, marital status, employment status, and hours employed.

Sample

The sample in this study consisted of the 1,779 respondents who indicated political participation as part of their volunteer service and 1,800 respondents who indicated no participation. The 1,800 nonparticipating respondents were selected at random from the 3,600 who indicated no political participation.

DATA ANALYSIS

The model identified in this study was developed by using loglinear hierarchical modeling. Approximately 30 models were fitted to the data to obtain the best solution.

Loglinear hierarchical modeling provides a means for analyzing frequency data of the type available in this study. The procedure permits determining which of the possible parameters of an n-way contingency table are sufficient to explain the observed frequency distribution.

A model consists of a specified list of parameters. Expected frequency estimates are generated given a hypothesized model, and the goodness of fit is evaluated by determining the divergence between expected and observed frequencies with the likelihood-ratio chi-square ($LR\chi^2$) (Feinberg, 1977).

When judging whether or not a model is acceptable it is necessary to compare the likelihood-ratio chi-square ($LR\chi^2$) to the Pearson goodness-of-fit chi-square (χ^2). In order for a model to be accepted, the two measures must be close in numeric value.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The most striking aspect of the results was that only 11% of professional home economists indicated their focus of community service was on political participation. Figure 1 graphically illustrates that the focus was not on political participation.

The loglinear model that best fit the data contained four variables that accounted for the observed frequencies. The variables were: education, age, employment status, and income. The model found to best represent the data was:

$$[123] \quad [124] \quad [235] \quad [345]$$

where:

[123] = Interaction of political participation with age and income

[124] = Interaction of political participation with age and degree

[235] = Interaction of age with income and education

[345] = Interaction of income with degree and education.

This model was acceptable because the value of the likelihood-ratio chi-square ($LR\chi^2 = 83.18$) was similar to the Pearson goodness-of-fit chi-square ($\chi^2 = 86.91$) with 109 degrees of freedom. In this study, only those interactions where political participation is present are discussed.

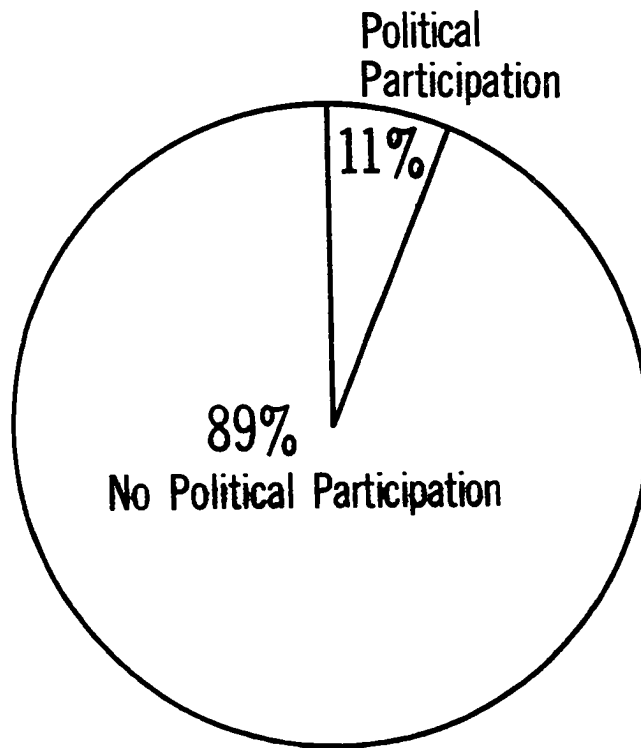


Figure 1. Focus of volunteer service to the community
(n = 16,894)

Table 6. Lambda terms for interaction of age and income with political participation

Interaction [123] ^a		Political Participation	
Income	Age	Nonparticipation	Participation
NA	<35	0.449 ^b	-0.449
	36-50	-0.645	0.645
	51-65	-0.124	0.124
	>65	0.239	-0.239
\$4,999-\$9,999	<35	2.389	-2.388
	36-50	-0.476	0.476
	51-65	-1.364	1.364
	>65	0.074	-0.074
\$10,000-\$19,999	<35	-1.111	1.111
	36-50	-0.003	0.003
	51-65	1.436	-1.346
	>65	-0.246	0.246
>\$20,000	<35	-2.031	2.031
	36-50	1.162	-1.162
	51-65	0.873	-0.873
	>65	-0.045	0.045

^a[123] The interaction between political participation, age, and income.

^bLambda terms.

Interaction of Age and Income with Political Participation

The most likely AHEA members to participate were respondents in the less than 35 age group earning more than \$20,000 per year (see Table 6). Individuals in this age group earning \$10,000-\$19,000 per year also participated but the association was not as strong. Those least likely to participate were also in the less than 35 age group but were making less than \$10,000 per year.

These results are apparent by studying Table 6. For example, in looking at the interaction of the less than 35 age group earning more than \$20,000 per year with political participation, the lambda term is numerically large when compared to other lambda terms ($\lambda = 2.031$). Similarly, assessing the interaction of the less than 35 age group earning less than \$10,000 per year with no political participation, it is apparent that the numeric value for the lambda term is high for this interaction ($\lambda = 2.389$).

For respondents in the middle-aged group, 36-50 years of age, no clear pattern of participation or nonparticipation emerged. The lambda terms were numerically small and therefore, it was not possible to draw conclusions regarding participation.

Individuals 51-65 years of age and in the low income

category (less than \$10,000) also showed a positive association with political participation ($\lambda = 1.364$). The lambda term for this interaction was not as large as for the younger, higher income respondents. However, it did appear that a relationship existed between the variables.

A possible explanation was that respondents in this age group were not the sole wage earners. Therefore, their total income would have been higher than was reported. Furthermore, as job and time demands for individuals in this age range diminished as compared to middle-aged individuals, more time was available for political participation. These factors would help explain the observed political participation of this sub-group.

The greater than 65 age group also lacked a consistent pattern of interaction. However, because the number of respondents in this age category was only 4% of the total, the results may not be generalizable to others in this age group.

In general, the results of this analysis supported the findings of Verba and Nie (1972). They found that young people in the 25-30 age range were politically active. They also found that as individuals reached retirement age and beyond, levels of political participation declined.

Interaction of Age and Degree with Political Participation

The association between age, degree, and political participation was the strongest for the less than 35 age group with an advanced degree (see Table 7). For all other age groups, there was a negative association between having an advanced degree and political participation. Even though there was a positive association between having a B.S. degree, being 36 years of age or older, and political participation, the strength of the association as indicated by the lambda terms was relatively weak. Therefore, the factors influencing political participation were the interaction of age (less than 35) and having an advanced degree.

Nonsignificant Variables in the Model

Other variables previously thought to be important in accounting for political participation were not important in this study. These variables were: community size, marital status, and number of hours employed. There are at least two potential reasons for these findings. First, studies reviewed were from the general population. The sample in this study had unique characteristics not found in samples of the general population. Second, the technique used in this analysis took into account the possibility of three-

Table 7. Lambda terms for interaction of age and degree earned with political participation

Interaction [124] ^a		Political participation	
Degree	Age	Nonparticipation	Participation
B.S.	<35	2.265 ^b	-2.264
	36-50	-0.574	0.574
	51-65	-0.864	0.864
	>66	-0.268	0.268
Advanced	<35	-2.264	2.265
	36-50	0.574	-0.574
	51-65	0.864	-0.864
	>66	0.268	-0.268

^a[124] The interaction between political participation and age and degree earned.

^bLambda terms.

factor and higher-order interactions among the variables. In many instances, the studies reviewed examined only two-way interactions. Thus, significant relationships were found that might have disappeared with the introduction of additional variables.

IMPLICATIONS

The findings in this study showed that only 11% of professional home economists were participating in the political process. Yet, AHEA has set public policy involvement, one component of political participation, as a priority of the organization. In particular, through involvement in public policy formation an impact can be made on decisions made in the public sphere affecting the family. This apparent discrepancy between what has been stated and what exists has ramifications for activities of AHEA. First, legislative workshops to instruct home economists on political processes could encourage broader political participation. Workshops would help foster greater political efficacy among home economists.

Second, young people were more involved than other members. The organization could foster the political interest of young members and benefit both the organization and the young person. Providing opportunities for young members to become involved in political interests of the association provides necessary experience for the young person as well as promotes the interests of AHEA.

There are also research implications from this study. A more precise quantification of the political activities of AHEA members is needed. For example, determining the

time committed to political participation would facilitate the development of a scale to assess level of participation. Determining the level of commitment would enable the development of a second scale to assess type of political participation. This latter scale could include whether or not the respondent campaigned for candidates, wrote position papers, or ran for political office.

Further research projects would be to study the 11% who indicated that political participation was part of their volunteer service. This may suggest ways to involve a greater portion of AHEA membership in political activities. Such results would enhance efforts by home economists to promote and facilitate public policy that influences the well-being of families.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The purposes of this study were two-fold. First, the research was conducted to provide a profile of home economists who provided volunteer service. Second, political participation, a type of volunteer service was studied to identify variables and the interrelationships of variables describing political participation.

The study consisted of three components. Part one was a descriptive discussion of the professional, personal, and employment characteristics of home economists in relation to their volunteer service. The second part was a more rigorous investigation of the interaction of factors describing observed volunteer service. The final section examined the political participation of home economists and also summarized the interaction of factors in political participation.

Characteristics of AHEA Members Who Provide Volunteer Service

To describe the volunteer service of AHEA members, percentages were calculated for hours in volunteer service with each of the independent variables. The measure of the dependent variable was the number of hours volunteered per week. Responses were: none, 1-4 hours, 5-12 hours, or 13

or more hours volunteered per week. The independent variables in this study centered on the personal, employment, and professional characteristics of home economists. These variables were: age, race, marital status, home ownership, community size, employment status, income, subject matter section, professional section, and service to AHEA.

Data used in the study were from the 1979 American Home Economics Association (AHEA) Membership Survey. All usable responses (16,894), or 49% of the total membership, were included in this study.

Overall, AHEA members appeared to be active in volunteer service. Approximately 70% of AHEA members gave some amount of volunteer time each week. Forty-nine percent contributed 1-4 hours per week, 15% gave 5-12 hours per week, and 6% gave 13 hours or more per week.

A summary of personal characteristics of AHEA members showed that those over 61 years of age gave the greatest amount of time to volunteer service, while individuals under 30 years of age gave the least to volunteer service. Home owners living in small communities were more apt to volunteer than renters living in urban areas. Black professional home economists spent more time volunteering than white home economists. Married respondents showed slightly more volunteer service than single, divorced, widowed, or

separated individuals.

The employment characteristics were employment status and income. Results showed that retired individuals were more active than either employed or not employed respondents. In the relationship of income and volunteer service, it was found that as income rose, fewer hours were given to volunteer service.

Professional characteristics of AHEA members were subject matter section, professional section, and service to AHEA. Small differences were found in the volunteer service among subject matter sections as almost 50% of the respondents in each subject matter area gave some time to volunteer service.

Home economists in homemaking (HEIH) volunteered the greatest amount of time. Approximately 33% gave five or more hours per week to volunteer service. Home economists who volunteered five or more hours per week also donated considerable time to AHEA. Approximately 30% who volunteered five or more hours per week donated 16-20 days to AHEA, and 33% who volunteered five or more hours per week gave 21 days or more to AHEA.

Professional home economists are active volunteers. The profile that emerged from this research reflected that an active volunteer exhibited characteristics associated with

being older, retired, married, a homeowner, and living in a small community. Furthermore, an individual active in the profession was more likely to provide volunteer service to the community.

A Model of Volunteer Service

The volunteer service of professional home economists was investigated further using the chi-square test and loglinear hierarchical modeling. Two stratified random samples were drawn from the 16,894 responses to the 1979 American Home Economics Association (AHEA) Membership Survey. Each sample contained approximately 1,300 cases.

The variable for stratification was hours per week volunteered. The categories were: no hours, 1-12 hours, and 13 hours or more. The independent variables selected were: income, marital status, number of children, age, race, employment, and size of community. Results of the first sample (initial sample) were cross-validated with the second sample (validating sample).

There were significant differences in amount of volunteer service by marital status, number of children, employment status, hours employed, income, and age. Characteristics that seemed to enhance volunteer service were being married, older (greater than 56), and being employed.

Approximately 50 loglinear models were fitted to the

data. The model that best explained volunteer service contained two-way interactions between volunteer service and income, and age, and marital status.

For the interaction of income with hours volunteered, it was found that individuals in the middle income category (\$10,000-\$19,999) volunteered more than individuals in either the high income or low income categories. The interaction of age and hours volunteered showed that individuals who were near retirement age volunteered the greatest amount of time. For the 35 or under age group, there was a strong positive association between being 35 or under and not volunteering. This suggested that young people were not active in volunteer service.

Marital status was also a significant variable in the model. In the interaction of volunteer service with marital status, married respondents were more likely to contribute volunteer time than single, divorced, widowed, or separated individuals. In fact, there was a negative association between volunteering any amount of time and being single.

The same results were found in both the initial and validating sample. Thus, results were generalizable to total AHEA membership.

An implication from the study was that older people represent an important resource to tap for volunteer service.

As the percentage of older individuals comprises a larger proportion of the total population, it will become increasingly important to utilize their skills in volunteer service in areas such as social services, education, and business.

Political Participation of Home Economists

The political participation of home economists was determined using data from the 1979 American Home Economics Association (AHEA) Membership Survey. From the 16,894 usable responses, a sample of 3,579 was selected for further study. The sample consisted of 1,779 respondents who indicated that they participated politically, and a random selection of 1,800 respondents who indicated no political participation.

Only 11% of the total sample indicated that political participation was an aspect of their volunteer service. It was expected that there would be greater participation given the emphasis placed on political participation by the organization.

Based on past research, several variables were selected for further study. These variables were income, education, community size, marital status, employment status, and hours employed.

The data were analyzed using loglinear hierarchical

modeling. In this type of analysis, a succinct explanation for variations in the dependent variable was obtained. This technique required that the various interactions of the independent and dependent variables were analyzed to determine which interactions were most important in explaining the observed frequencies.

The final model that best fit the data contained four variables. They were: education, age, employment status, and income. In this study, three-way interactions of the variables accounted for the observed frequencies.

For the interaction of age and income with political participation, the group most likely to participate politically was the young respondents (less than 35) making more than \$20,000 per year. However, this was not true for individuals in this age group making less than \$10,000 per year. No readily interpretable patterns were apparent for other age and income groups.

The association between age, degree, and political participation showed that respondents less than 35 years of age and possessing an advanced degree were the most likely individuals to participate politically. In all other age groups, this relationship did not exist.

It was apparent that the young, educated respondents had developed the skill and interests to participate in

politics. Their participation may be explained, in part, by exposure to, and understanding of the political process gained through their education.

Recommendations for Future Research

Research that uses an established data base often has limitations beyond the control of the investigator. Because this occurred in the present study, suggestions center on the use of these results to refine and redirect future studies. Studies are suggested for the two areas of this research: volunteer service and political participation.

Research in the area of volunteer service would include the following:

1. The studies on volunteer service quoted in this research were based on data gathered over ten years ago and deal with the general population. More current research on the extent of volunteer service both by the general population and specific professional groups such as engineers, lawyers, or doctors is desirable as a basis for comparisons with home economists. Being able to compare the volunteer service of home economists to other professional groups would help strengthen the argument that home economists make an impact in the volunteer sector.

2. Because this study was limited to sociodemographic characteristics of members, exploration of other facets is warranted. Such factors could include individual motivations to volunteer as well as personal values individuals place on volunteer service.

3. Collection of new data on specific types of volunteer service such as human service, religious, and educational is needed. Hence, greater insight into types of volunteer service by individuals would be gained. This could have ramifications for funding of programs, extension of services, and more effective utilization of volunteers.

Political participation of home economists would be better understood through the following research:

1. A case study of home economists who indicated that they were politically active would help determine exactly what type of preparation or training encouraged them to develop political interests. Such research would identify factors for study in more rigorous designs.

2. In this research, political participation was measured by whether or not the respondent indicated that he/she was politically active. Better measures for political participation would help define levels of participation in a hierarchical manner from no activity to active participation in politics. Some levels could be voting only, to active

participation in drafting federal or state regulations. These hierarchical levels would be useful in studies that are concerned with factors that promote greatest activity.

3. Design a study that determines the political effectiveness of home economists and factors that contribute to their effectiveness. Such a study would be important as this is a priority of AHEA. Recommendations as to steps the organization could take to enhance political expertise among the membership would be a practical application of this research.

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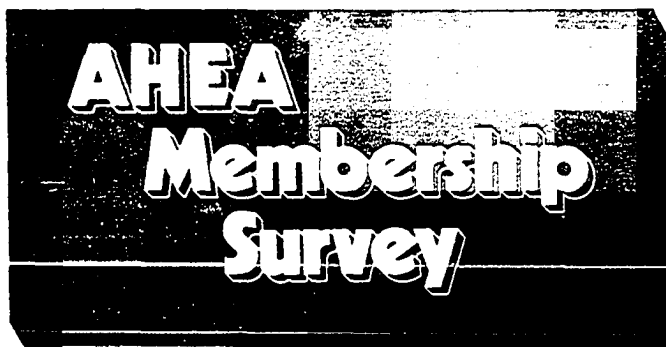
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APPENDIX: AHEA MEMBERSHIP SURVEY¹

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1978 AHEA Membership Survey Questionnaire

This 1978 AHEA Membership Survey has been designed and pilot-tested by a committee of AHEA members, and approved by the AHEA Board of Directors.

All responses to this questionnaire will be used to describe AHEA members' general and professional characteristics and will be handled in an anonymous and confidential manner. Another important use of the survey will be to aid AHEA and the state associations in identifying the human resource potential of our membership. Therefore you are requested to give permission to store your responses to the items in the questionnaire marked with an asterisk in a separate human resource file in which responses are identifiable by name. **Please sign the Consent Form on page 4 of the response form.**

If you have any questions concerning the survey, contact any member of the AHEA Membership Survey Advisory Committee. The Committee Members are:

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Personal Data

*1. Sex:	1
a. Male	a
b. Female	b
*2. Age range:	2
a. 25 years or under.	a
b. 26-30 years	b
c. 31-35 years	c
d. 36-40 years	d
e. 41-45 years	e
f. 46-50 years	f
g. 51-55 years	g
h. 56-60 years	h
i. 61-65 years	i
j. 66-70 years	j
k. 71-75 years	k
l. 76 years or over.	l
*3. Birthplace:	3
a. In USA	a
b. In USA Territories	b
c. Outside USA or Territories	c
*4. Racial or ethnic group:	4
a. Alaskan Native	a
b. American Indian	b
c. Asian or Pacific Islander	c
d. Black	d
e. Spanish or Mexican heritage.	e
f. White (Other than of Spanish heritage).	f
5. Current marital status:	5
a. Single, never married	a
b. Married	b
c. Divorced	c
d. Widowed	d
e. Separated	e
6. Number of children (adoption, biological and/or guardianship):	6
a. None	a
b. 1-2	b
c. 3-4	c
d. 5-6	d
e. 7 or more	e
7. Age ranges of children, regardless of residence (mark all that apply):	7
a. 5 years or under	a
b. 6-12 years	b
c. 13-17 years	c
d. 18-24 years	d
e. 25-30 years	e
f. 31 years or over.	f
g. does not apply	g

8. Your individual contribution to your immediate household's money income: 8
- a. Sole source of income. a
 - b. Major source of income (more than 60%) b
 - c. Co-equal source of income (approximately 40-60%) c
 - d. Contributing source of income (10-40%) d
 - e. Minor or non-contributing source of income (less than 10%) e
9. Provided major financial support from your individual income during the past year to person(s) outside your immediate household: 9
- a. Yes a
 - b. No. b
10. Type of residence: 10
- a. Detached, single family dwelling a
 - b. Detached, multiple family dwelling (e.g., duplex, townhouse) b
 - c. Apartment or multiple unit building (e.g., condominium, row house, garden apartment) c
 - d. Mobile home d
 - e. Rented room e
 - f. Other f
- *11. Size of community in which you reside: 11
- a. In metropolitan area of 500,000 or more a
 - b. In metropolitan area of 50,000-499,999 b
 - c. In urban area of 25,000-49,999 c
 - d. In or near city of 10,000-24,999 d
 - e. In or near town of 2,500-9,999 e
 - f. In rural area with no population center as large as 2,500 . . f
- *12. Ability to read or speak foreign language(s) (mark all that apply): 12
- a. None a
 - b. Arabic b
 - c. Chinese c
 - d. French d
 - e. German e
 - f. Japanese f
 - g. Portuguese g
 - h. Russian h
 - i. Spanish i
 - j. Other j

Education Data

- *13. Degrees earned (mark all that apply): 13
- a. Bachelor's degree a
 - b. Master's degree. b
 - c. Education specialist's degree or professional diploma based on at least six years of college c
 - d. Doctoral degree (e.g., Ph.D., Ed.D.) d
 - e. Other professional degree; please specify (#13, page 4 of response form) e

- *14. Current certificates and licenses held: 14
- a. None a
 - b. Specify (#14, page 4 of response form) b
- *15. Major emphasis of bachelor's degree (mark two only if co-majors): 15
- a. Consumer studies a
 - b. Family economics/management b
 - c. Family relations & child development c
 - d. Foods & nutrition. d
 - e. General home economics. e
 - f. Home economics communications f
 - g. Home economics community services g
 - h. Home economics education h
 - i. Household equipment. i
 - j. Housing and design j
 - k. Institutional management k
 - l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising. l
 - m. Agriculture m
 - n. Art and design n
 - o. Biological sciences. o
 - p. Business p
 - q. Education q
 - r. Humanities r
 - s. Physical sciences. s
 - t. Social sciences t
 - u. Urban studies. u
- *16. Major emphasis of master's degree (mark two if co-majors): 16
- a. Consumer studies a
 - b. Family economics/management b
 - c. Family relations & child development c
 - d. Foods & nutrition. d
 - e. General home economics. e
 - f. Home economics communications f
 - g. Home economics community services g
 - h. Home economics education h
 - i. Household equipment. i
 - j. Housing and design j
 - k. Institutional management k
 - l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising. l
 - m. Agriculture m
 - n. Art and design n
 - o. Biological sciences. o
 - p. Business p
 - q. Education q
 - r. Humanities r
 - s. Physical sciences. s
 - t. Social sciences t
 - u. Urban studies. u
 - v. Other, please specify (#16, page 4 of response form) v
 - w. Not applicable w

- *17. Major emphasis of doctoral degree:** 17
- a. Consumer studies a
 - b. Family economics/management b
 - c. Family relations & child development c
 - d. Foods & nutrition. d
 - e. General home economics. e
 - f. Home economics communications f
 - g. Home economics community services g
 - h. Home economics education h
 - i. Household equipment. i
 - j. Housing and design j
 - k. Institutional management k
 - l. Textiles, clothing, merchandising. l
 - m. Agriculture m
 - n. Art and design n
 - o. Biological sciences. o
 - p. Business p
 - q. Education q
 - r. Humanities r
 - s. Physical sciences. s
 - t. Social sciences t
 - u. Urban studies. u
 - v. Other; please specify (#17, page 4 of response form) v
 - w. Not applicable w
- *18. Age range when bachelor's degree received:** 18
- a. 25 years or under. a
 - b. 26-30 years b
 - c. 31-35 years c
 - d. 36-40 years d
 - e. 41-45 years e
 - f. 46-50 years f
 - g. 51 years or over. g
- *19. Year highest degree received:** 19
- a. 1939 or earlier a
 - b. 1940-49 b
 - c. 1950-59 c
 - d. 1960-69 d
 - e. 1970-75 e
 - f. 1976 or later f
- *20. Type of institution from which bachelor's degree received:** 20
- a. Land-grant institution a
 - b. State college or university (not land-grant) b
 - c. Private college or university c
 - d. Institution outside USA d

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- *21. Plans for an advanced degree: 21
- a. None; completed highest degree available in my field a
 - b. No plans for another degree b
 - c. Presently in a degree program, to be completed within 9-12 months. c
 - d. Presently in a degree program, completion date more than 12 months. d
 - e. Planning to begin a degree program within 2-3 years e
 - f. Planning to begin a degree program in the unspecified future f
- *22. Current student status: 22
- a. Not enrolled as student. a
 - b. Student without assistantship b
 - c. Student with assistantship c

Employment Information

- *23. Current employment status: 23
- a. Employed a
 - b. Non-employed b
 - c. Retired c
- *24. Employment period of current position(s) including paid vacations: 24
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. 12 months. b
 - c. 11 months. c
 - d. 10 months. d
 - e. 9 months. e
 - f. 7-8 months f
 - g. 6 months or fewer g
- *25. Hours worked per week in current position(s) (mark response most descriptive of your situation): 25
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. full-time (36 hours or more per week) b
 - c. three-fourths time c
 - d. half-time. d
 - e. quarter-time. e
 - f. less than quarter-time. f
- *26. Nature of primary employer (mark all that apply): 26
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Business b
 - c. Cooperative Extension. c
 - d. Educational institution or system d
 - e. Government e
 - f. Industry f
 - g. Non-profit organization g
 - h. Self-employed. h
 - i. Other; please specify (#26, page 4 of response form) i

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- *27. Classification of current position as career opportunity for persons prepared in home economics area(s): 27
- a. Long-time and continuing career opportunity. a
 - b. New career opportunity for persons with home economics preparation b
 - c. New career opportunity for persons without home economics preparation c
 - d. Not recommended as a career opportunity (e.g., underutilizes home economics preparation) d
- *28. Major functions performed in current job (mark no more than three): 28
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Administration b
 - c. Counseling or advising. c
 - d. Food service delivery. d
 - e. Health care delivery e
 - f. Information dissemination f
 - g. Instruction (formal or informal groups) g
 - h. Management h
 - i. Marketing i
 - j. Product development/testing j
 - k. Research. k
 - l. Technical delivery l
 - m. Other; please specify (#28, page 4 of response form) m
29. Your current position—briefly describe your primary position including nature and setting of work (e.g., Director of Consumer Affairs for public utility company; Rehabilitation Therapist for private health care service; Day Care Service Consultant for public agency) (#29, page 4 of response form): 29
30. Geographic scope of primary audience reached in current position(s): 30
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Local area or community b
 - c. County or region within state c
 - d. State d
 - e. Multi-state regions. e
 - f. National but not international. f
 - g. National and international g
 - h. International h
31. Age range of primary audience reached in current position(s) (mark all that apply): 31
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Children (under 6 years old) b
 - c. Children (6-11) c
 - d. Youth (12-17) d
 - e. Young adults (18-24) e
 - f. Adults (25-59). f
 - g. Older adults (60 and over) g

32. Estimated annual **personal** income from all sources of employment: 32
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. \$4,999 or under b
 - c. \$5,000-\$9,999 c
 - d. \$10,000-\$14,999 d
 - e. \$15,000-\$19,999 e
 - f. \$20,000-\$24,999 f
 - g. \$25,000-\$29,999 g
 - h. \$30,000-\$39,999 h
 - i. \$40,000-\$44,999 i
 - j. \$45,000-\$49,999 j
 - k. \$50,000-\$59,999 k
 - l. \$60,000-\$69,999 l
 - m. \$70,000 or over m
33. Plans for seeking or changing employment: 33
- a. Not planning to seek or change employment a
 - b. Presently seeking employment b
 - c. Planning to seek employment within next 2-3 years. c
34. Number of different times that you have **entered** the work force since receiving bachelor's degree (e.g., accepting employment after being non-employed for at least six months): 34
- a. None a
 - b. 1-2 times b
 - c. 3-4 times c
 - d. 5-6 times d
 - e. 7-8 times e
 - f. 9 times or more f
35. Number of different types of positions held since bachelor's degree (consider only those involving major differences in job responsibilities; change in employer does not necessarily involve a change in type of position): 35
- a. None a
 - b. 1-2 types b
 - c. 3-5 types c
 - d. 6-10 types d
 - e. 11 types or more e
- *36. Total number of years of professional employment, counting part- and full-time employment since receiving bachelor's degree: 36
- a. None a
 - b. 1-2 years b
 - c. 3-5 years c
 - d. 6-10 years d
 - e. 11-15 years e
 - f. 16-20 years f
 - g. 21-25 years g
 - h. 26-30 years h
 - i. 31-35 years i
 - j. 36 years or more j

PART II: Areas of Knowledge and Experience 8

The items in Part II are not comprehensive but include those designated as current priority concerns to AHEA as determined by the Board of Directors.

- *37. Current content area proficiencies (mark no more than 3): 37**
- a. Adult education a
 - b. Art and design b
 - c. Child development c
 - d. Clothing d
 - e. Communications e
 - f. Community services f
 - g. Consumer services g
 - h. Family economics/family resource management. h
 - i. Family relationships i
 - j. Food science j
 - k. General home economics k
 - l. Home economics teacher education l
 - m. Household equipment m
 - n. Housing n
 - o. Human nutrition/dietetics o
 - p. Institutional administration p
 - q. Interior design q
 - r. Merchandising r
 - s. Professional development s
 - t. Rehabilitation t
 - u. Textiles u
 - v. Other; please specify (#37, page 4 of response form) v

- *38. Current focus areas in which you feel knowledgeable enough to contribute to national, state, or local projects (mark all that apply): 38**
- a. Care and services for elderly a
 - b. Care and services for the handicapped b
 - c. Care and services for youth c
 - d. Career education d
 - e. Community development (rural/urban) e
 - f. Consumer education and/or protection f
 - g. Crime, delinquency, and rehabilitation g
 - h. Displaced homemaker h
 - i. Domestic violence i
 - j. Drug and alcohol use j
 - k. Effect of employment patterns/practices on family k
 - l. Effects of television on families l
 - m. Employment training m
 - n. Environmental protection n
 - o. Equity for women and/or minorities o
 - p. Health services p
 - q. Housing policy q
 - r. International development r
 - s. Management of energy resources s
 - t. Nutrition education t
 - u. Parenting education u
 - v. Services to limited-income families v
 - w. Sex education and family planning w
 - x. Teen-aged pregnancy x
 - y. World food policy y
 - z. Other; please specify (#38, page 4 of response form) z

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- *39. Processes** in which you have had successful experiences and feel proficient to contribute to professional activities (mark all that apply): 39
- a. Computer programming/use. a
 - b. Data processing. b
 - c. Editing publications. c
 - d. Fund development. d
 - e. Group dynamics. e
 - f. Interdisciplinary problem solving. f
 - g. Judging or refereeing creative works. g
 - h. Media appearances. h
 - i. Media production. i
 - j. Membership promotion. j
 - k. Personnel management. k
 - l. Program budgeting/fiscal management. l
 - m. Proposal writing and/or review. m
 - n. Public policy advocacy. n
 - o. Public relations. o
 - p. Public speaking. p
 - q. Training and/or supervising volunteers. q
 - r. Writing for consumer or general audience publication. r
 - s. Writing for technical publication. s
 - t. Other; please specify (#39, page 4 of response form). t
- *40. Experience** in working with minority groups (mark all that apply): 40
- a. None. a
 - b. American Indian. b
 - c. Black American. c
 - d. Mexican-American. d
 - e. Puerto Rican. e
 - f. Cuban-American. f
 - g. Asian or Pacific Islander. g
- *41. Source(s)** of formal recognition or awards, exclusive of scholarships or fellowships, received for outstanding achievement or service since bachelor's degree (mark all that apply): 41
- a. None. a
 - b. Church and other religious groups. b
 - c. Civic and community groups. c
 - d. Colleges, universities, and alumni associations. d
 - e. Employer. e
 - f. Other professional associations or groups. f
 - g. State government officials or agencies. g
 - h. State or American Home Economics Association. h
 - i. Other; please specify (#41, page 4 of response form). i

Research

- *42. Research involvement in past five years (mark all that apply):** 42
- a. No involvement. a
 - b. Subject or respondent in research b
 - c. Supervisor of graduate student research. c
 - d. Assistant for research d
 - e. Administrator of research program or unit. e
 - f. Director or co-director of research f
 - g. Conductor of thesis or dissertation research g
 - h. Reviewer or administrator for awarding research funds. h
 - i. Other; please specify (#42, page 4 of response form) i
- 43. Percentage of current workload allocated to conducting research:** 43
- a. None a
 - b. 10 percent or under b
 - c. 11-24 percent. c
 - d. 25-49 percent. d
 - e. 50-74 percent. e
 - f. 75-100 percent. f
- *44. Total number of contracts or grants from a source other than employer for research, demonstration, or training projects received as an individual or member of a team during the last five years:** 44
- a. None a
 - b. 1-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7-9 d
 - e. 10 or more. e
- *45. Source of funding for above contracts and grants (mark all that apply):** 45
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Agricultural Experiment Station. b
 - c. Business or industry c
 - d. Federal agency d
 - e. Foundation e
 - f. International agency. f
 - g. State agency g
 - h. Trade or professional association h
 - i. Other; please specify (#45, page 4 of response form) i

PART III: Professional and Service Involvement

Professional Association Involvement

- *46. Participation in the American Home Economics Association within the past five years (mark all that apply): 46
- a. Attended annual meeting. a
 - b. Delegate to Assembly b
 - c. Served as a national officer (AHEA or section). c
 - d. Served on national committee or commission d
 - e. Chaired a national committee, commission, or sponsored conference e
 - f. Served as a consultant f
 - g. Served on AHEA accreditation team g
 - h. Published article in **Action, Journal of Home Economics, or Home Economics Research Journal** h
 - i. Was on program at annual meeting i
 - j. Was a member only j
- *47. Participation in a state home economics association within the past five years (mark all that apply): 47
- a. Attended annual state meeting a
 - b. Attended district meeting b
 - c. Served as state officer. c
 - d. Served as district or county officer d
 - e. Served on state committee, commission, or conference e
 - f. Contributed article to state newsletter. f
 - g. Was on program at annual state or district meeting g
 - h. Was a member only h
- *48. Estimated number of days of service contributed to AHEA and state home economics association in the past year, beginning August 1, 1977 and ending July 31, 1978: 48
- a. None a
 - b. 5 days or less b
 - c. 6-10 days c
 - d. 11-15 days. d
 - e. 16-20 days. e
 - f. 21 days or more f
- *49. Past leadership in AHEA or state association (provided more than five years ago): 49
- a. None a
 - b. Served as national officer. b
 - c. Served as state officer. c
 - d. Chaired national committee, commission, or conference. d
50. The following is a list of reasons members give for belonging to AHEA. Mark the three **most important** reasons for your membership. 50
- a. Advancement of career a
 - b. Association with similar professionals b
 - c. Awareness and support of public policy issues c
 - d. Commitment to profession d
 - e. Involvement in national endeavors e
 - f. Obligation as a professional f
 - g. Opportunity to exchange information g
 - h. Receipt of organization's publications h
 - i. Support of organization's programs. i
 - j. Updating of subject-matter knowledge. j

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- *51. Participation in other professional organizations within past five years (mark all that apply):** 51
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Attended annual national meeting b
 - c. Was on program at annual meeting c
 - d. Published article d
 - e. Chaired national committee, commission, or conference . . . e
 - f. Served as national officer f
 - g. Served as state officer g
- *52. Professional organizations in which memberships are held (mark all that apply):** 52
- a. None a
 - b. AAHE—American Association of Housing Educators b
 - c. AAHE—Association of Administrators of Home Economics . . c
 - d. ACCI—American Council on Consumer Interests d
 - e. ACPTC—Association of College Professors of Textiles and Clothing e
 - f. ADA—American Dietetic Association f
 - g. AFT—American Federation of Teachers g
 - h. ASFSP—Association of School Food Service Personnel h
 - i. AVA—American Vocational Association i
 - j. IFT—Institute of Food Technologists j
 - k. NAEHE—National Association of Extension Home Economists . k
 - l. NAEYC—National Association for the Education of Young Children l
 - m. NCAHE—National Council of Administrators of Home Economics m
 - n. NEA—National Education Association n
 - o. NNC—National Nutrition Consortium o
 - p. SNE—Society of Nutrition Education p
 - q. Other; please specify (#52, page 4 of response form) q
- 53. Number of national professional organizations/associations in which you hold membership (include AHEA but exclude professional honoraries):** 53
- a. 1 a
 - b. 2-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7 or more d
- *54. Number of honorary organization memberships:** 54
- a. None a
 - b. 1-3 b
 - c. 4-6 c
 - d. 7 or more d
- 55. Estimated total annual dues paid by self to professional and/or honorary associations and organizations during past year (include local, state, and national):** 55
- a. \$100 per year or less a
 - b. \$101 to \$200 per year b
 - c. \$201 to \$300 per year c
 - d. \$301 to \$399 per year d
 - e. \$400 to \$499 per year e
 - f. \$500 or more per year f

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Professional Involvement

- *56. Professional presentations **within the last five years** (mark all that apply): 56
- a. Author or co-author of article(s) in refereed journal a
 - b. Author or co-author of book b
 - c. Author or co-author of chapter, monograph, or editor of book c
 - d. Author or co-author of scholarly publication: article (non-refereed), bulletin, or report d
 - e. Author or co-author of popular publication: article, bulletin, or report e
 - f. Creator of work in juried exhibit. f
 - g. None g
- *57. Professional or public service contributions during past five years either volunteer or through employment (mark all that apply): 57
- a. **Participated** in major projects, task forces, or drives which facilitated public or professional action a
 - b. **Spearheaded** major projects, task forces, or drives which facilitated public or professional action b
 - c. **Organized** a state, national, or international conference, workshop, or symposium c
 - Served** on boards of directors, trustees for
 - d. **Local** organizations or groups d
 - e. **State** or **National** business, religious, educational, or service organizations e
 - Served** on an advisory council for
 - f. **Local** organizations or groups f
 - g. **State** or **National** organizations or groups g
 - h. **International** organizations or groups h
 - Served** as editor for
 - i. Publication for **Local** distribution. i
 - j. Publication for **State** or **National** distribution j
 - k. Publication for **International** distribution. k
 - Served** as a writer for
 - l. Consumer or general audience publication l
 - m. Special audience publication m
 - n. None n

Readership

58. Degree to which you usually read the **Journal of Home Economics**: 58
- a. Cover to cover a
 - b. Most sections b
 - c. Only special items of interest c
 - d. Not at all. d
59. Degree to which you usually read **AHEA Action**: 59
- a. Cover to cover a
 - b. Most sections b
 - c. Only special items of interest c
 - d. Not at all. d

60. Use of **Washington Dateline**: 60
- a. I subscribe and read many articles a
 - b. I subscribe and read some articles b
 - c. I subscribe but do not read. c
 - d. I do not subscribe but read many articles d
 - e. I do not subscribe but read some articles e
 - f. I do not read nor subscribe. f
61. Use of the **Home Economics Research Journal**: 61
- a. I subscribe and read many articles a
 - b. I subscribe and read some articles b
 - c. I subscribe but do not read. c
 - d. I do not subscribe but read many articles d
 - e. I do not subscribe but read a few articles e
 - f. I do not read nor subscribe. f
 - g. It has not provided much in my area of interest g

Public Affairs Involvement

- *62. Public affairs involvement within the past five years (mark all that apply): 62
- a. Registered as a member of a political party. a
 - b. Voted in local, state, or national elections. b
 - c. Served as a campaign worker for a candidate for public office. c
 - d. Worked with organized group effort on public policy issues . d
 - e. Ran for or held local public, state, or national office e
 - f. Contributed money for candidates, party, or issue campaigns f
 - g. Contributed money to national advocacy groups (e.g., Children's Defense Fund, Community Nutrition Institute, Southern Poverty Law Center) g
 - h. None h
63. Contributions to public policy formation within the past five years (mark all that apply): 63
- a. Made public a personal position on an issue (letters to editor or oral presentations, etc.) a
 - b. Communicated with state or federal legislators or officials regarding issues b
 - c. Attended hearings on public issues. c
 - d. Prepared or presented testimony or position papers. d
 - e. Received request for information in relation to public policy issues from state or federal officials, or professional organizations e
 - f. Helped write proposed federal or state legislation f
 - g. Helped write federal or state regulations g
 - h. Provided review(s) of proposed legislation or regulations. . . h
 - i. None i

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International Service

- *64. Accumulated years of professional international service, either in other countries or from within the United States: 64
- a. None a
 - b. Less than 1 year b
 - c. 1-4 years c
 - d. 5-12 years d
 - e. 13-20 years e
 - f. 21 years or more f
- *65. Types of professional international service (mark all that apply): 65
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Military (Department of Defense and Defense civilians). . . b
 - c. Business c
 - d. Church d
 - e. Federal civilian or employee (USAID, USDA, US Department of State, Peace Corps, etc.). e
 - f. International civil service (FAO, UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO, etc.). f
 - g. Education (Fulbright, overseas university project personnel, exchange scholar, etc.) g
 - h. Independent professional. h
 - i. Private, non-profit agency (Ford Foundation, CARE, etc.). . . i
 - j. Other; please specify (#65, page 4 of response form) j
- *66. Areas lived in for one or more years (mark all that apply): 66
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Africa b
 - c. Canada c
 - d. West Europe. d
 - e. Central America and Caribbean e
 - f. Latin America f
 - g. Russia and East Europe g
 - h. East Asia—Orient. h
 - i. Middle South Asia i
 - j. Middle East j
 - k. Oceania k

Volunteer Service

- *67. Focus of volunteer service to the community (mark all that apply: 67
- a. Not applicable a
 - b. Social/human service b
 - c. Church or religious. c
 - d. School/education d
 - e. Public policy advocacy/political involvement. e
 - f. Other; please specify (#67, page 4 of response form) f
- *68. Average hours per week in volunteer service to the community during the past year: 68
- a. None a
 - b. 1-4 hours b
 - c. 5-8 hours c
 - d. 9-12 hours. d
 - e. 13-16 hours. e
 - f. 17-20 hours. f
 - g. 21 hours or more. g

Thank you for your response! Your information will help official groups within AHEA to better represent the voice of home economics.

Before placing the response form for this questionnaire in the return envelope, please check to see that you have

- ☐ responded to each item, and
- ☐ completed and signed the consent form.